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## HEALTH OFFICIAL TELLS OF WORK DURING EPIDEMIC

Dr. Royal S. Copeland of New York City Says Influenza Inoculation Was Useless—Eliminating Fear His Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That inoculation as a protection against so-called influenza was absolutely useless in the recent epidemic, as more of those inoculated suffered from the disease than of those who were not inoculated against it, was stated by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, who has recently announced his intention of resigning from his position as commissioner of health of New York City, in an interview with a representative of this office.

"The chief thing that I did in the control of the recent epidemic was to preserve the morale of the community," said Dr. Copeland. "I did not do anything, but merely permitted people to go about their ordinary affairs as usual. In San Francisco, I hear, they put all sorts of restrictions into effect, made every one wear gauze masks, allowed only about three persons in a store at a time and such things. I merely spread abroad simple rules and urged precautions that any decent person would observe naturally."

"Did you ever hear the story of the sage of Baghdad? One day he met Death upon the street and the latter announced that he was about to kill 5000 persons. A few days later the sage met Death again and reproached him with having killed 50,000 instead. Oh, no," said the latter, "I killed only 5000. The other 45,000 were destroyed by fright." I felt that the main thing that I had to do in the epidemic was to eliminate fear. And it was very satisfactory to know that when it was all over, New York came out of it with the lowest mortality rate of any large city in the world. Of course, there was great opposition to my method of control and it was hard to do so unconventional a thing. One Sunday a prominent merchant telephoned me that if I did not close the schools and theaters the next day he would have me indicted. I replied, "The first places that I should close were the department stores with their overcrowded basements and bargain counters. A woman in Washington urged me to do what they were doing in Washington—order the wearing of masks, etc. She had heard wild tales of the epidemic in New York, and her only son was coming up here the next week. In reply I merely sent her a chart showing how much lower the mortality rate was so far in New York than in Washington. And she sent me back a letter of apology."

"It was hard, as I say, to carry out my program while being obliged to face all sorts of demands from poorly informed persons as to what should be done. Some thought that I did not know what was going on, but I knew all about it. For five weeks I did not have one meal in my house; I hardly left the desk. I felt that it was my business to keep the public sane and quiet, to destroy hysteria."

## Vaccination and Typhoid

Chief Surgeon of American Army Says It Is Only Partial Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The chief surgeon of the American expeditionary force has issued a circular, which was made public by the public health service in connection with a warning that vaccination does not give complete immunity from typhoid, and in which he states that many officers have utterly failed to grasp the significance of the reports and warnings of the appearance and continued incidence of fevers of the so-called typhoid-paratyphoid group in many units of the American expeditionary force during the past five months.

This, the chief surgeon says, may be due to a false sense of security under the popular belief that vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid gives a complete immunity even in the midst of gross unsanitary conditions.

The statement is further made that vaccination is a partial protection only.

## Inspection Bill Killed in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bangor, Maine, News Office

BANGOR, Maine.—The Maine Senate has voted to postpone indefinitely a bill for the medical inspection of school children. This bill was postponed indefinitely in the House a week ago, but its proponents endeavored to make the measure acceptable to the Senate by introducing an amendment eliminating the compulsory features. Notwithstanding this, however, considerable opposition developed and the entire measure was killed.

Another bill empowering the State Department of Health to examine persons suspected of having certain alleged diseases, and requiring such persons to submit to treatment therefor, has also been postponed indefinitely in both houses.

## PLAN TO CHECK WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A bill has passed the House of the Illinois Legislature that is designed to prevent food speculators from permitting food to go to waste.

## KOREAN PROGRESS UNDER JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Discussing the claim for the independence of that country just put forward by a number of prominent Koreans, a former well-known Japanese official, at present in Boston, was inclined to take a distinctly reasoned view of the situation. Whilst entirely opposed to the Korean claims, as being largely impossible of achievement if the interests of the Koreans themselves were to be consulted, this gentleman was very far from taking the view that Japan had meted out complete justice to the Koreans since she formally annexed the country, some 14 years ago.

"We have," he said, "undoubtedly made some serious blunders, and failed where we ought not to have failed. On the whole, however, there can be no question about the success of the Japanese rule in Korea. The Koreans, before the advent of Japanese in their country were almost notorious for the low type of the civilization which they possessed. Some 10 years ago, for instance, I was staying in Seoul, and in a large neighboring town, numbering some 30,000 people, the richest man was in possession of an income of less than \$1000 a year. Now things are entirely different, and Koreans, educated in Japanese schools, and instructed in Japanese methods, are rapidly attaining higher standards, and securing for themselves in many instances considerable affluence."

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL PROPOSED

Conference in London Passes a Resolution Urging Government to Establish Permanent Advisory Industrial Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A landmark in Great Britain's industrial history was reached today at the resumed conference of the national industrial conference under the presidency of Sir Thomas Munro, which discussed the joint committee's report making important proposals for the settlement of labor difficulties, including the establishment of a permanent national industrial council of employers and workmen to advise the government on national industrial questions.

The Labor Minister, Sir Robert Horne, read a letter from the Premier welcoming the report, and stating that if the conference approved of the recommendations, the government would give them immediate and sympathetic consideration.

After a full joint discussion of the report, the two sections of the conference went into separate session, and later in the afternoon again met in joint conference, when Arthur Henderson moved a resolution welcoming the report, agreeing to submit it for acceptance to their constituent organizations immediately the government officially declared its readiness to proceed at once with the necessary steps to carry the report into effect.

Sir Alan Smith, for the employers, seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

## Railwaymen Attend Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Miners and Transport Workers have decided not to take part in the resumed national industrial conference. No notification has been received officially of this decision, which was arrived at by executives of the two organizations. The National Union of Railwaymen, on the other hand, have decided to attend the conference and keep in touch with the proceedings. The "Triple Alliance" of these three unions, as such, has taken no definite action in regard to the conference and has left it to its three component bodies to act independently in the matter.

## CALIFORNIA SENATE DEFERS TO PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—After debating further yesterday the proposal of state administration leaders that the American peace delegates in Paris be consulted before the Legislature acts on proposed measures to forbid the leasing of land to Japanese and to prevent the landing of so-called "picture brides," the state Senate decided that an inquiry should be sent to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. The cable message follows:

"Constitution of California requires consent of three quarters members of the Senate to introduce a bill. Request has just been made for permission to introduce two bills. One absolutely forbids Japanese to lease agricultural lands in this State. The other seeks to prevent landing of so-called 'picture brides' claiming to be wives through marriages contracted while husbands actually in America and bride in Japan. Will introduction or enactment into law of such bills embarrass the President and other representatives of the United States at the Peace Conference. The Senate awaits your reply."

## SENATE MAJORITY TO WORK IN UNITY

Republicans and Progressives in Upper Branch of the United States Congress Agree Upon Committee Chairmanships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The anticipated battle between the Republican and the Progressive elements for the control of the new Senate will not be staged. According to statements made in political circles yesterday, the organization of the Senate will proceed amicably, with the best prospects that the unity which won the November elections will not be marred when the Republicans come to shape and carry out a legislative program.

That there will be a mild protest against Boies Penrose as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is likely, but it is now freely admitted that the battle threatened by Senator Borah will never go beyond the embryonic stage. Senator Penrose will be given the chairmanship to which he is entitled under the time-honored rule of seniority, but the committee chairmanships will be so distributed that leading Progressives will get important assignments.

In the past few weeks Progressives and Republicans have come to the conclusion, it was said in explanation, that it would be nothing less than disastrous for the old quarrel to break out anew within the Republican ranks. The task ahead of the new majority, it is realized, will tax it to the utmost, even if the utmost harmony is maintained. Divided counsel and a conflict round personalities, rather than policies, it was said, would be reflected in legislation, and would inevitably weaken the party's hold on the country, and to a certain extent at least, mar its efficiency.

Had Senator Borah continued to wage war on Senator Penrose, the probability now is that the Senator from Pennsylvania would have won out. The main reason for this is the fact that the Democrats gave it to be understood that they disapproved of any radical schemes to overthrow the seniority rule in the Senate. In other words, they would have left the Republicans and the Progressives to fight it out among themselves. It is only with the aid of the Democrats that the Progressives could hope to overthrow the time-honored seniority rule, and on being told out the former demonstrated that they were as greatly attached to the old order as are the standpatners of the Old Guard. The time was not favorable for a revolution in senatorial procedure.

The assignments to the major committees of the Senate will probably be as follows: Foreign Relations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Finance, Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; Military Affairs, James W. Wadsworth, New York; Naval Affairs, Miles Polinder, Washington; Interstate Commerce, Albert S. Cummins, Iowa; Commerce, Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Judiciary, Knute Nelson, Minnesota; Appropriations, Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.

These are probably the eight most important committees of the United States Senate. Of the eight senators named as probable chairmen of these committees, three are Progressives, Senators Cummins, Polinder, and Jones.

## Deadlock May Be Broken

Industrial Board Will Change Attitude if Shown Good Reason

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There was no conference yesterday between the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. A meeting is expected today.

An indication that the deadlock in regard to steel prices might be broken was seen in the statement of George N. Peek, chairman of the industrial board, yesterday, that if the board was shown sufficient reason for changing its attitude in regard to the steel prices formulated, it would do so.

It had been reported that the southern pine lumber manufacturers had declined a proposal of the industrial board to enter into a joint price agreement as a means of stabilizing market conditions, but this is denied. Secretary Redfield has received a letter from the Southern Pine Association, enclosing this resolution, recently adopted at the annual meeting of the association in New Orleans:

"Be it resolved, that this association indorses the general purposes of the plan of Secretary Redfield as announced in the public press and pledges itself to lend its efforts to the furtherance of a program that looks to the betterment of industrial conditions."

"It is further resolved, that this organization recommend to Secretary Redfield for his consideration the selection of John H. Kirby as a man well qualified to advise on matters of national import wherein lumber products are involved."

"This matter is respectfully submitted for your earnest consideration," says the letter. "I beg to state that the lumber manufacturers of the south not only appreciate and indorse the plan which you have proposed for the stabilization of prices, but would be glad to do anything within their power to assist you in carrying out same."

## PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO SOUTHWARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Marlborough visited a crowded tenement area in Southwark, yesterday, surprising the tenants of the narrow alleys round Tabard Street by an unconventional arrival.

Like Queen Mary, the Prince showed close interest in the homes and occupations of the people, most of whom were engaged in daily household occupations when the Prince called, and was able to witness the actual manufacture of brushes in the back yards of houses.

## INDEPENDENCE OF FILIPINOS URGED

President Wilson, in Letter to Visiting Mission, Expresses Hope of Such Action—Loyalty of the People Commended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Philippine Mission, "sent to the United States bearing messages of good will, gratitude, and respect from all the inhabitants of the islands," was received by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, acting for President Wilson, yesterday.

President Wilson's letter expressed regret at his inability to be present, and the hope that the desired ends hoped for in the sending of this commission should be attained.

"I have been deeply gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people, and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing," the President wrote. "The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of Filipino peoples."

"Though unable to meet the commission, the Filipino people shall not be absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be, and doubtless is, of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people."

"I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission from the Philippine Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and heart as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent benefit. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard, and that you will translate truly to them my own feelings."

Secretary Baker, after tracing the development of government in the Philippines from military occupation to native control, declared himself in favor of Philippine independence. He urged the visitors to go about this country and find out at first hand how kindly disposed the Americans are toward the Filipinos, and to let the Americans become better acquainted with them.

## Governor-General's View

The address of Secretary Baker was followed by a short address by Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines. He said experience in the islands had convinced him that the obstacles to independence, formerly apparent, had been cleared away. He expressed the belief that objection to such a course that had seemed to prevail in the United States had greatly diminished.

Manuel L. Quezon, chairman, speaking for the commission, expressed himself, after the reception, as entirely satisfied with the statements made by the Secretary of War, and said that it was everything that the mission could have had hopes for.

In his formal address, Mr. Quezon said there was now a stable government in the Philippines, managed and supported by the people themselves, and that it could be maintained if independence should be granted the islands. He declared that this was an opportune time for presenting the claims because of the motives which actuated the United States in entering the world war—"for the liberty, the self-government and the undictated development of all peoples."

## Independence Desired

"Independence is the great national ideal of the Filipino country," he asserted, "and we believe this is the proper time to present the question, looking to a favorable and decisive action, because of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippines and to recognize our independence as soon as a stable government has been established. There now is a stable government, and the fulfillment of this solemn promise you owe to yourselves, to us, and to humanity at large."

"You have truly treated us as no nation ever before has treated another under its sway," he declared, "and yet you, and none better than you—will understand why, even under such conditions, our people still crave independence, that they too, may be sovereign masters of their own destinies."

## WHERE BOLSHEVIST ARMIES ARE PLACED

Survey of Disposition of Armies Where Operations Are or May Be in Progress—Quiet Now Reigns in Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Christian Science Monitor is informed on high authority that the Hungarian revolution has taken place with very little disturbance, and there has been no serious hostile action against the French and Serbian troops in the Banat of Temesvar. The Rumanians are still in the former positions they were in when the revolution occurred, and only local skirmishing has taken place at Zillah.

The following was the disposition of the Bolshevik forces on March 31:

Bolshevik-Ukraine Army, estimated at seven divisions, or 40,000 men, less than 50 miles from the Dniester; Hungarian Army of six divisions, or 54,000 men, distributed, with three divisions in eastern Hungary, on the line Szeged-Debrezen-Myreghaza; one division at Raab in west Hungary, and two divisions around Budapest.

The anti-Bolshevik forces are disposed as follows:

Rumanians on the Dniester with French troops in the area, Galatz-Bucharest-Kishinev-Odessa, and more French and Greeks at Odessa;

Rumanians in Transylvania, on the Maramoros Szeged-Zillah-Deva line;

French in the area Arad-Temesvar-Serbia at Orsova, Szeged, and Szadaka.

## Bolsheviki Driven Back

LONDON, England (Thursday).—(British Wireless Service.)

The northern Caucasus from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea has been entirely cleared of the Bolsheviks as the result of the successful campaign of the army of General Denikin in that region in January and February, according to an official report issued here. The anti-Bolshevik leaders are forming new forces of Cossacks and natives.

## Bolshevist Attack Repulsed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Information has reached London today, The Christian Science Monitor learns, that a Bolshevik attack on the Archangel forces has been repulsed.

## INDIANA WAR CHEST SUES A DELINQUENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HUNTINGTON, Indiana.—Following reports of promises to subscribe to war chests obtained under duress, comes one that the war chest of Huntington, Indiana, has sued S. E. Scott, on the ground that he has refused to pay a contribution after signing a paper to the effect that he would do so. Judge R. M. Van Atta is to come here to try the case.

A council, it is alleged, was named to levy assessments on citizens, a course of action which it is said to have followed literally in the case of Mr. Scott and others, sentiment among the committeemen being, it is declared, when the war chest plans were instituted, that those who were engaged in collecting for the war chest, seeking that it was devoted to war work, should not have to beg for subscriptions, but would be justified in asking for them outright, on the ground that to subscribe was the duty of loyal citizens.

Mr. Scott, it is understood, bases his objection on alleged threatening statements made to him by committeemen who called on him, when promises were being obtained.

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## ITALIAN TROOPS TO PROTECT ADALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—A semi-official announcement states that two companies of marines were landed at Adalia on March 29 from Regina Elena in response to requests for protection from the population, which has suffered recently from excesses at the hands of brigands and escaped convicts. Italians are occupying the town with a view to maintaining order.

## BIG STRIKE BREAKS OUT IN GERMANY

Riots Reported in Different Centers and in Ruhr District—Bavarian Peasants Declare Against the Spartacists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Dispatches from Germany report renewed and widespread unrest, especially in the Ruhr coal field, while serious food riots have occurred in Frankfurt. On the other hand an official Berlin communiqué claims that the Bavarian peasants' union in the Algau has given proof of its opposition to Munich communism by unanimously adopting a resolution denouncing the Spartacists and declaring in favor of unconditional maintenance of order.

In Berlin, Mr. Däumig, deputy chairman of the Greater Berlin executive council, has been released, after being arrested last week on charge of having cooperated with Mr. Ledebour in organizing the communist outbreak in January.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German official estimate of the number of strikers in the Ruhr district on Wednesday was 110,000, and a similar number of workers in the Berlin metal trade are idle, while Württemberg, Stuttgart and Frankfurt are among the centers where conflicts between rioters and the military have occurred. The damage due to pillaging at Frankfurt is estimated so far at 10,000 marks.

Extremists are credited with having planned another general strike to spread from the Ruhr district to Central Germany, and thence to Berlin, and Mr. Noske, the Minister of War, is again taking energetic steps to deal with the fresh situation, while the Württemberg Government now claims to have the situation there in hand.

## Bolshevist Article Denounced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—Many German papers, including the Berliner Tageblatt, condemn an article in the Rote Fahne by Baron Elitzbacker, a prominent Conservative, advocating that Germany should embrace bolshevism to escape from becoming the slave of the Allies. In that event, Baron Elitzbacker contends, bolshevism would assuredly spread to the western countries, and, even failing that, the Allies would be unable to extract milliards from Bolshevist Germany.

## LONDON TO HONOR MERCANTILE MARINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—It is announced that on Saturday, July 19, London is to have the opportunity of paying tribute to the British mercantile marine for its magnificent services during the great war. Under the auspices of a committee headed by the chairman of Lloyd's, every shipowner in the country is invited to take part. The idea is that from Blackfriars to Chelsea there shall be a procession of hundreds of ships' lifeboats.

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## COMMISSION WILL DRAFT SAAR VALLEY SETTLEMENT PLAN

Military Neutralization of Rhine to Be Drafted—Mr. Lloyd George Declares England's Friendship to France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—Following on the decision of the Council of Four to give France the right of exploitation of the Saar Valley coal mines, a commission has been entrusted by the council with the drafting of the settlement. The commission, which consists of Mr. André Tardieu for France, Headlam Morley for Great Britain, and Dr. Haskins for the United States, will also draft a settlement for the military neutralization of the Rhine.

Another commission appointed on the reparations problem with similar duties consists of Mr. Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Munitions; E. S. Montagu, British Secretary for India, and John W. Davis, American Ambassador at London.

In consequence of the persistently pessimistic attitude of the French press on the subject of security guarantees to be given to France by the Council of Four, Mr. Lloyd George has given an interview to Le Petit Parisien. He declares emphatically that the understanding between France and England has never ceased. "French people should know," he says, "that Great Britain, who was France's faithful ally through the war, is so still, and always will be. England wants France to have complete security. If Germany were to let loose a war scourge for the third time on France, even 50 years hence, she would find England at her side."

PARIS, France (Friday).—Mr. Lloyd George in his statement to Le Petit Parisien today denies the report that he is an opponent of the guarantees asked by France against a renewed attack by Germany.

"Disensions?" he asked. "Do you seriously think they can ever exist between our two countries?"

"There have been some discussions, but it is not from sincere discussion that a final agreement must emerge between France and England? Our understanding has remained complete and absolute. Englishmen did not come to fight by the side of the French to give your country merely relative security during a limited period. No, they came to France to have absolute security in the future."

"You know what sacrifices England has made, and you know well that England does not regret them. She is ready to make fresh ones, if it becomes necessary to guarantee the peace and independence of France."

"I have seen the scourge of war twice loosed on France by Germany. We do not intend that there shall be a third time, and, should it occur 50 years hence, France again will find England by her side with all her wealth and power, for mark well my words, the wild beast must be mastered."

"It is mastered at present, but if one day it raises its head ready to spring, it will find itself again faced by France and England, united in brotherhood."

## Labor Draft Modified

Powers of International Labor Conference Unavoidably Curtailed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The modifications which it has been found necessary to make in the draft of the convention of the Labor Commission have caused a general feeling of disappointment. As the convention now stands, the International Labor Conference is provided with no executive powers, being merely authorized to adopt resolutions. Article 29 of the convention was drafted as the only way out of the difficulty caused by the inability of the American delegates to accept the obligations imposed by the original British draft, owing to some of the federal states' constitutions. It provides that resolutions or conventions adopted by the conference shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and each state in the league undertakes to bring it before competent authorities. If no legislative or other action to make the recommendation effective follows, no further obligations rest on the state in question.

This apparently unavoidable curtailment of the powers of the International Labor Conference under the League of Nations impressed the commission with the vital importance of drafting certain fundamentals of social progress to be inserted in the Peace Treaty. These were drafted in the form of nine points, issued as a summary of the report and draft convention of the Peace Conference Commission on International Labor. The Japanese delegation did not vote on Article 19, being without instructions from Tokyo on the matter. The Italian delegation also did not vote, considering the powers bestowed on the conference inadequate.

## Disarmament Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday).—The disarmament of Germany was the subject



of discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, when the assembly called on the government to secure at the Peace Conference the complete disarmament of the German State. Mr. Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, stated that the government was in full accord with the Chamber on the point and would do all in its power to insure that thorough disarmament should be enforced. Mr. Maurice Reynaud, mover of the motion, called attention to the complete unanimity of the Chamber on the subject.

#### Conference at Spa

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas)—Marshal Foch had two conferences yesterday with Matthias Erzberger, the head of the German armistice commission, in regard to the return of Polish troops from France by way of Danzig, according to advices from Spa. The first interview began at 9:30 o'clock in Marshal Foch's private car and lasted 40 minutes. The second conference began at 11 o'clock and continued until 12:30 o'clock.

With Marshal Foch were General Weyand, his assistant, and General Nudant, the Marshal's representative stationed at Spa. Mr. Erzberger was accompanied by General Baron von Hammerstein, a member of the German armistice commission, and another German official.

#### Premier's Expected Return

LONDON, England (Friday)—"We are in a position to anticipate that within a comparatively few days the stage will be reached in the Peace Conference which will permit Mr. Lloyd George to return to England," Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, the Minister of Labor, declared today at the reassembling of the Industrial Council.

#### King Albert in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—King Albert of Belgium appeared before the Council of Four today, accompanied by Paul Hymans, head of the Belgian peace delegation.

#### President Wilson's Deputy

PARIS, France (Friday)—Col. E. M. House took President Wilson's place at the meeting of the Council of Four today.

### BOLSHEVIKI ARE ORDERED TO LEAVE

North Russia Commander Gives Bolsheviks Safe Conduct to Soviet Country

ARCHANGEL, Russia (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—General Marushevsky, commander of the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces in northern Russia, has issued the following proclamation:

"I consider it my duty to expel out of the territory occupied by the army all persons whose presence is undesirable. I consider that the Bolsheviks and their agents and all adherents of the Soviet cause are such persons. Such persons still living in the zone entrusted to me will be expelled systematically, being sent to their beloved country of the People's Commissaries, the Soviet land where all their ideals such as 'soviet comradeship and abundant food' and open theft, violence and other Bolshevik things become true.

"I offer all those who desire to leave for the Soviet country an opportunity to make a written declaration on the subject before April 10. I will allow these persons, if they have not been proved guilty of any criminal activity, to leave the region, giving them guarantees of personal safety within the Northern Region, and while passing through the fighting line at the front. I also will supply them with provisions for three days, beginning with the moment they leave the line of our outposts.

"If later, sympathy for bolshevism and for the power of the People's Commissaries is detected among those who do not declare their intention to pass through the front by April 10, they as well as all persons guilty of criminal activity along the same line, will be brought to trial before a special military court. Until April 10 all who desire to leave for the territory of the Soviet, civilians as well as military men, are permitted to do so."

### DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Miss Mary B. Poppenheim of Charleston, South Carolina, was elected president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the annual meeting of that organization here. Mrs. Peter Youree of Shreveport, Louisiana, first vice-president, and Mrs. C. M. Roberts of Hot Springs, Arkansas, second vice-president were re-elected.

Other officers elected were: Miss Jennie Price, Louisville, West Virginia, third vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Wood Parry of Kansas City, Missouri, recording secretary; Mrs. Wallace Streator, Washington, District of Columbia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. E. Little, Wadesboro, North Carolina, treasurer; Mrs. Charles L. Trabert, Berkeley, California, registrar; Mrs. Charles R. Hyde, Chattanooga, Tennessee, historian; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Seils, Columbus, Ohio, custodian of crosses of honor; Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Louisville, Kentucky, custodian of flags and pennants.

#### NEW BRIDGE OVER SAVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—A bridge over the River Save is being constructed at Mitrovitz. This is the first new communication between Serbia and the other Jugo-Slav territories.

## JAPAN'S SUFFRAGE ACTION EXPLAINED

Announcement of the Agitation for an Extension of Franchise in Country Said to Be a Manifestation of Latent Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement of the agitation for an extension of manhood suffrage in Japan has been received with keen interest by students of far eastern affairs in this city. Those who are also close friends of China see in this agitation perhaps a beginning of a movement against those autocratic characteristics of the Japanese form of government which, they say, have been largely responsible for the Japanese attitude toward China.

Interviews which a representative of this office has had this week with two of the most prominent Americans in China confirm this view. Dr. C. K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College, made it plain that it was the militaristic element in Japan which was the chief incentive behind what some friends of China regard as Japanese aggression upon the rights of that Republic.

Now a second informant expresses a similar opinion. He explains the government of Japan as manufacturing and promoting class distinctions, setting "efficiency" upon a pedestal, and ignoring, so far as the subsidized public spread by Japan in other countries is concerned, the poverty of the masses, lack of freedom of the press, the fact that labor organizations cannot exist there, the fact that industrial conditions thrive on a sweat-shop system, and various other facts, all combining to make it clear to the close observer, who knows the truth, that any movement for suffrage extension is a manifestation of the latent democracy which the heavy hand of the government has hitherto held silent.

#### A Real Democracy

On the other hand, the informant calls China a real democracy, more so than most other nations which have professed democracy for a longer period. He points to the local government of the villages as one proof of this democracy, and he says that though a condition of unrest such as bolshevism might find foothold in a country like Japan, there was no soil for it in China, where there are fewer class distinctions and far more real democracy.

The informant then discussed Japan's diplomatic policy. She had, he said, one policy for the east, another for the west. When she faced west she talked democracy; when she faced east she practiced autocracy. Her claim, then, for a Monroe Doctrine in the Far East was a fallacy. The United States, through the Monroe Doctrine protected South and Central American states from foreign aggression backed by monarchical aims, leaving those states to work out their own freedom. Could Japan say, with truth, that her claim of a Monroe Doctrine toward China was similar? What would the Koreans say to this? After ten years of Japanese control, the informant said, Korea did not think Japan's idea of a Monroe Doctrine was the idea held by the people of the United States. Japan's plan, he said, from the first, had been to uproot Korean nationality. She did not want to provide good roads, good trade, good schools, advancing the material welfare of the people in many ways.

"If the Koreans," said the informant, "have no regard for their past history, if they have no national consciousness, they will be delighted with this material progress and ask nothing more. But if they have a national consciousness they will not want it to be taken away from them under the comfortable cloak of mere material welfare. That is too much like the German philosophy."

"Now the Koreans have a small people compared with the Chinese. And it is not reasonable to expect that the Chinese will exchange their national consciousness, their past, their great achievements, their legitimate pride of race for mere material advantages, particularly when the thinking Chinese see no reason why they should not develop these things for themselves, without outside control."

#### Efficiency in Japan

"In Japan, you see, you have an efficient government from the top down, controlled by the elder statesmen and through the military organization. They have an efficient army, an efficient navy, efficient trade facilities, an imperial university to develop leaders for all this. And the Cabinet does just about as the ministers for the army and navy decide. The Japanese, thinking that their geographical position necessitated a centralized form of government, copied the German Government. Their Diet is like the Reichstag. It can discuss, but the Mikado decides. Only 1,500,000 of the people, out of 65,000,000, can vote. It is not surprising therefore, that democracy does not develop in Japan, it is a hurry."

"Contrasting with these conditions, in China you have no feudalism. That was abolished under Tsing Shi-hwang, the great iconoclastic ruler of China, 200 B. C., and never recovered. There is, of course, a kind of feudalism there now, but it consists only of military officers trained along German lines in the school of North China. Now it was feudalism that gave the former Kaiser his power in Germany. It is feudalism that gives power to the elder statesmen and the oligarchy in Japan. Feudalism held the serf of Russia under the domination of the government, through its effective organization of the military, the Greek church and education. It is historically proved that feudalism is the

natural basis for autocratic government.

"Now in China there is pure and consistent democracy, expressing itself through complete autonomy of local rule. This democracy makes rapid changes in the government difficult. Democracy is always weak when confronting a highly organized military government. But public opinion regulates itself very effectively in China, in a negative way, at least, along the lines of boycotts, or as against Yuan Shi-Kai, who was eliminated by the will of the people."

The world, then, and especially the United States, this informant thought, ought to be apprised of all the facts in the far eastern question, noting particularly the impossibility of comparing the Monroe Doctrine with Japan's policy toward China.

How impossible this was, the informant said, could be realized fully by a comparison between the famous 14 Wilson points and the 21 demands made upon China by Japan. He pointed out that these 21 demands were published, and that Japan says they represent the extent of what she wishes of China; but at the same time Japan is demanding that China shall not publish other agreements, reached during the war.

## TREND OF LABOR PARTY DISCLOSED

New Chicago Organization, in Common With Socialists, Sympathizes With Soviets and "Political Prisoners"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Some marked similarities between the attitudes on current issues of the Chicago Labor Party and of the Socialist Party have made themselves manifest since the Labor Party laid down its 14 points for adoption by the Chicago Federation of Labor and conducted its campaign in the recent city election. There is, apparently, a socialistic leaning in the Labor Party leadership. This tendency may be discerned in the selection of a prominent Chicago Socialist, Morton L. Johnson, who dropped out of the Socialist ranks on the war issue, as secretary of the new party.

The Labor Party has also lent itself to anti-British propaganda through its weekly publication, "The New Majority." In its current issue, it prints an article headed, "Is Irish Bloodshed Britain's Program?" and quotes from a statement credited to the Irish Press, published in Philadelphia, which asserts that England intends to subdue Ireland by force.

#### Both Parties for Soviets

Anti-British propaganda is very frequent in successive issues. The Labor Party has struck, in common with the Socialist Party, a note of keen sympathy for the Soviet Government of Russia. A special supplement of "The New Majority" some time ago carried a full address by Albert Rhys Williams, who is said to be a propagandist of the Russian Soviets, under the heading, "The Truth About Russia." The party has also in common with the Socialist Party demanded the withdrawal of the United States troops from Russia and has asked recognition for the Soviet Government. In common with the Socialists the party has also favored amnesty for so-called "political prisoners" such as Eugene V. Debs, convicted for violation of the Espionage Act. When Debs' sentence was confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, Secretary Johnson of the Labor Party voiced a protest to the press.

"For the second time in two weeks," he said, "the Supreme Court has affirmed convictions obtained under the Espionage Act without a decision as to the constitutionality of the act itself. What is the reason for this beating about the bush? Have not the American people the right to know whether this law, placed upon our statute books in the heat of war passion, is constitutional or not? It has been declared by eminent authority on legal matters outside of the court to be in contravention of the rights of free speech, free assembly, and a free press. There is much that is rotten in the affairs of this country, and we demand the right to discuss them."

#### Supplements Economic Methods

When asked regarding his view of the resemblances between the two parties, each claiming to represent Labor, Mr. Johnson said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the Socialist Party had tried for 20 years to bring the working men together and had failed. The Labor Party, he continued, expects to do it by supplementing its economic action with political action to bring about a 100 per cent organization. The party also expects to develop the co-operative movement to such an extent, he stated, that eventually there will be no profits to divide.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT MEASURE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons on Friday, the President of the Privy Council, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, moved the second reading of the bill respecting the proposed Department of Health, describing the proposal embodied in the bill as one of the most important features of the government's policy during the period of reconstruction. Mr. Rowell said "The bill does not contemplate adding another minister to the Cabinet, it provides that the department of public health shall be provided over by such minister as the Governor-in-Council may determine."

He said the bill was a new departure in the emphasis which it places upon the conservation of the health of the people and upon their social welfare.

## RATIFICATION OF LEAGUE FORECAST

Senator Walsh of Montana Says Necessary Amendments Will Be Made at Conference—Declares People Insist on Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a statement issued yesterday, Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, United States Senator from Montana, said he believed that when the League of Nations covenant is placed before the United States Senate for action there will be very few votes registered against it. As a result of the attitude adopted by some leading Republicans, like Elihu Root and others, there are indications that the opposition to the league in the Senate will, from now on, change its tactics and devote itself to an effort to secure such amendments in Paris as will eliminate the features so strongly objected to in the present form of the Constitution.

The opponents of the league Constitution, with few exceptions, now admit that there is going to be a League of Nations. They are still firmly convinced, however, that the American people, as a whole, will insist on radical amendments, and that the draft actually placed before the United States Senate for ratification will be very different from that which President Wilson brought over from Paris.

#### Japan's Attitude

The attitude of Japan toward the Monroe Doctrine, and the alleged insistence by her delegates on a declaration of non-interference with the equality of nations, are not taken too seriously by senators who profess to be in touch with the situation. They declare that Japan cannot do otherwise than make formal representations in the interests of her nationals. It is not believed that Japan will seriously undertake to defeat the League of Nations project by insisting on something which Japanese diplomats fully realize will be bitterly fought by the United States and by the self-governing dominions of the British Empire.

Intimations, however, have reached Washington that in case the Monroe Doctrine is embodied in the league draft, Japan will demand a clause recognizing her hegemony in the Far East.

If this were authentic, one official commented that Japan, in that case, would be demanding something that was never conceded to her and never admitted by the other great powers of the world, whereas the United States would be merely reiterating a policy almost as well established as the Constitution of the United States.

#### Parallel Cited

"There is talk of ratification of the peace treaty and adoption of the League of Nations 'with amendments,'" said Senator Walsh, "but there can be no ratification 'with amendments,' for that would be rejection. If any amendments are made they will have to be made by the Peace Convention in Paris."

"I think a parallel can be drawn to the fight in the Senate made by Senator Weeks against the Federal Reserve Act, when that measure was under consideration. Senator Weeks energetically opposed the federal reserve system as it was embodied in the bill, but he voted for the bill. He accepted the act finally, as '90 per cent good,' and very much better than no federal reserve at all."

"In the case of the League of Nations, the opposing senators want the very best league obtainable, and there is considerable difference of opinion about some of the features of the league covenants. But whatever the final draft may be, I feel confident that the Senate will accept it as the best Constitution that could be obtained, and far better than no League of Nations at all."

#### SECRETARY BAKER FOR PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Baker said yesterday that he highly approved of having the

seventy-seventh division parade in New York if it could be returned to this country so as to prevent some parts being held in camp and kept from their homes while waiting for the others. Instructions have been given in France to return all parts of the division in as close succession as possible.

## HISTORIC SERVICE IN BRITISH CHURCH

Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey Held in Memory of American Soldiers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The service held today in Westminster Abbey in memory of men of the United States Army and Navy who have fallen in the war, was attended by representatives of the British royal family and the governments of the British Empire, the American Ambassador and representatives of American organizations, and officers and men of the American, British, and Colonial armies.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George was represented at the memorial service to American soldiers in Westminster Abbey yesterday by Sir William Sutherland. Others present were Walter H. Long, First Lord of the Admiralty; Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War; Viscount Bryce, Viscount Peel, Under-Secretary of State for War; Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner in London; the Greek Minister in London; the Earl of Meath, Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely; the American Consul-General and Mrs. Skinner, Major-General Biddle, and Rear-Admiral Robtison. Queen Alexandra was represented by the Marquess of Cambridge and King George by his aide-de-camp Colonel Burt.

The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the American and British national anthems were sung and, while the congregation was still standing, the notes of a bugle in a far-off recess of the Abbey sounded taps.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN BARCELONA A FAILURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The totality of the Barcelona general strike is broken by small units resuming work. No newspapers are appearing, however, as a meeting of newspaper proprietors decided not to recognize the syndicate comprising all employees' unions, and to dismiss all its members. The meeting also decided to submit at no time to the so-called censorship, by which employees on syndicates' instructions control strike news and articles.

Local authorities have organized a food distribution committee, and members of the executive of the central syndicate have been arrested. Nine warships, under Admiral Pintado, are anchored in Barcelona port. Although calm reigns, great discontent is manifested at the military authorities' refusal to liberate the agitators.

The outlook is better at Valencia, but worse at Alicante, where martial law has been proclaimed. All Madrid papers, except the Siglo Futuro, are now reappearing despite the exercise of the red censorship. The Premier has nominated a commission to prepare a program for a national Labor conference and fix a basis of employers' and workers' representatives.

## ANZAC DAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—On Anzac Day, April 25, there will be a triumphal march of Australian troops through London. The detachment will number 5000 men, who will march from the West End, passing the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor will take the salute.

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## MINISTERIAL POLICY ON IRELAND STATED

Irish Secretary Tells Parliament That No Step Can Safely Be Taken Yet to Alter the Present Government System

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The vote for the salary and expenses of the Chief Secretary for Ireland yesterday provided an occasion for the first Irish debate in the new House of Commons, in which T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin, and Sir Edward Carson took a prominent part. Mr. O'Connor led off with an attack upon the government, which he charged with inconsistency and with detection of the constitutional movement and party in Ireland, where he declared the anti-English feeling was stronger today than he had ever known it.

Ronald McNeill replied with a declaration that he had seen no evidence of any particular difference of aim or method between the Nationalists and Sinn Fein, and urged self-determination for all parties as the only hope of a solution of the Irish question.

Sir Donald Maclean, leader of the Asquith Liberals, followed with a demand for a declaration of the government's policy. Ireland, he said, must be governed by consent, and Parliament must intervene.

#### Army Bill Modified

Sir Edward Carson, for his part, expressed uncertainty as to the utility of the debate, when every one knew that the government would have to deal with the question somehow at the end of the war, and in this connection, he observed that the most remarkable thing at the present moment was that no one knew of approved of the act of 1914. Meanwhile Sir Edward preferred to deal with the shortcomings of the administration and legislation in Ireland on the ground that education and housing were matters of more immediate importance. Mr. Devlin, the Nationalist leader, greeted the Minister's speech as a powerful indictment of British rule, but declared that administrative reform would not solve the Irish question. Finally, after Lord Hugh Cecil and J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, had joined in the debate, James Ian Macpherson made his first statement as Irish Secretary. Regarding administrative questions, he made it clear that he was inquiring closely into the educational system, housing, and so on. As for Irish politics generally, he considered that the feeling of the House was plainly against any interference, by intervention or otherwise, in the solution of the Irish problem.

So long as Ireland's condition was what it was, he continued, no step could safely be taken to alter the present system of government. Materially, Ireland today was one of the most prosperous countries in the world, and he for his part was determined to maintain law and order so that law-abiding citizens might carry on their daily toil unmolested.

As for the gracious speech from the throne, it could have but one meaning, namely, that the enemy of Ireland, whatever might have been the case in the past, was now within, and not without the gates.

Thursday—The House yesterday went into committee on the Army Annual Bill, which passed its third reading, and discussed Clause 12 which provided for the imposition of penalties in certain cases of action tending to prejudice recruiting or cause disaffection in the forces. Labor and Liberal members developed a strong opposition to the clause on the ground that it tended to give permanent form to some of the Defense of the Realm regulations, which were emergency measures agreed to in abnormal times. Ben Til-

lett, the Labor leader, who joined in the criticism, said he did not want the government to make martyrs in the country, and he hoped the government was not alarmed. Democracy and the industrial classes of the country were not Bolshevik, and the government must not lead color to the view that it suspected them of bolshevism.

Winston Churchill, after first offering to modify the clause, finally withdrew it with the remark that perhaps both sides were exaggerating the issues at stake, and the authorities already had fairly adequate powers even without the clause.

Later, Mr. Churchill promised an inquiry into the administration of Field Punishment No. 1, and the possibility of providing a substitute, and Claude Lowther then moved the adjournment of the House to consider the proceedings of the peace conference and the question of indemnities.

#### Indemnity Question Discussed

In the debate which followed, the case for compelling Germany to pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity was developed by various speakers, and the question as to whether negotiations had been opened with the Russian Bolsheviks also raised. Dealing with the latter point first, Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, stated that he knew nothing of any such overtures, and found upon telephoning to the Premier in Paris that he knew nothing of them either.

Regarding indemnities, he could say little that was new. That there was any change in the government's attitude toward the matter, or that they had been influenced in connection with it by any action of the President of the United States, he emphatically denied. As for the committee appointed to decide the amount to be claimed, they had not yet reached a decision; but he was assured that the amount demanded would be well worth having, although Germany would be unable to pay anything like the cost of the war.

George Lambert has accepted the seasonal chairmanship of the Liberal members of Parliament on the distinct understanding that there shall be no proscription of Liberals, and that at meetings of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, all Liberal members shall be invited.

"Our concern," he wrote in his letter of acceptance, "shall be with principles, not with leaders."

#### Women's Emancipation Bill

LONDON, England (Friday)—The second reading of the Woman's Emancipation Bill was moved in the House of Commons today by William Adamson, chairman of the Labor Party. He explained that the object of the bill was to remove certain restrictions and disabilities still imposed upon women, to entitle them to hold certain civil and judicial appointments, and to remove disqualification which prevented them from sitting and voting in the House of Lords. The measure, he said, would give effect to the political and legal equality of men and women.

## MUSIC SUPERVISORS CLOSE CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Music Supervisors National Conference closed yesterday afternoon, after two days of addresses dealing with the general subject of the nationalization of music. On Thursday evening a chorus of 300 delegates was formed, supported by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. They were directed by Dr. Hollis Dann, of Cornell University. The program typified the progress of the war. Dr. Dann was elected president for the next year.

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## CLEMENCEAU GETS A PEN FOR THE TREATY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The peace treaty is to be signed by Mr. Clemenceau with a gold pen and penholder presented to him by the schoolgirls of the Lycée Jules Ferry. It was a touching little ceremony which took place recently at the Ministry of War, where a delegation of nine lycéennes, conducted by their headmistress, presented the homage of their comrades to Mr. Clemenceau as well as the golden pen which it is to be hoped, will soon become historical!

Mr. Clemenceau welcomed his young visitors with his usual bonhomie; he listened attentively to Mlle. Germaine Hild, the charming daughter of the well-known French lawyer, whilst she made a little speech, and smiled encouragingly when the young orator's voice quivered with a very comprehensible emotion.

After having presented Mr. Clemenceau with the congratulations of the lycéennes for having escaped from the "odious attack" of which he had recently been a victim, Mlle. Hild, in the name of all her companions, begged Mr. Clemenceau to accept the pen to him. "If you will be so kind as to grant their dearest wish," she concluded in faltering accents, "you will use this pen—offered by children and young girls who could not live without the protection of might placed at the service of right—to sign the treaty of a just and durable peace which will be a worthy crown to your magnificent work."

Clemenceau's Speech to the Little Girls

Mr. Clemenceau was much touched by this thought of the girlhood of Paris; he asked the young delegates to sit down, and then he spoke to them, and surely none of these little French girls will ever forget the affectionate, paternal little allocution which the "great old man" of France made them, on a windy March morning when the world was being remade.

"I thank you very much indeed," said the "Tiger," smiling. "You are brave and good little girls. But you congratulate me because I am the chief of a victorious nation; I am the nation itself which you should thank. You also thank me because I am a good Frenchman. Do you know what a good Frenchman really is? Well, a good Frenchman is one who loves not only his house, his village, his country, but loves also the ideals of his country, those for which so many sacrifices have been made.

"You are good little schoolgirls, I suppose," continued Mr. Clemenceau with mock severity. "For my part, I was a very bad pupil indeed. All I know I learned when I was more than 30 years of age!"

At this point some of the little girls looked incredulous, and the headmistress seemed uneasy. Was Mr. Clemenceau going to advocate that her pupils should follow his example? His next remark, however, dispelled all her fears! "However," continued Mr. Clemenceau, "you must not imitate me. I was excusable, for I had been given detestable books and had masters. You are lucky to have fine books and excellent professors.

His Early Schooling

"In my time," pursued Mr. Clemenceau reminiscently, "one learnt everything by rote. A very bad method! In my time, we were punished a lot. A most barbarous system! No punishments—no rewards—that is the truth! The master should either blame or praise. And praise is more deeply engraved on a child's heart than on a diploma.

In former days, the education of young girls was very much neglected; woman was considered inferior to man. These erroneous ideas have been abandoned; thanks to the education they receive, women from henceforth will distinguish themselves like men in every sphere of life."

After a short silence, during which his young auditors appeared greatly impressed by his preceding words, Mr. Clemenceau added slowly: "I have children and grandchildren of my own. It is a grandpapa who is talking to you at present. He is most touched by your thought. Yes, I will sign the peace treaty with your pen, and I will do all in my power so that you hear, all in my power that this treaty will be just and durable so that you, my children, may not have to endure the anguish and suffering which have, alas, been the sad lot of your mothers."

And then Mr. Clemenceau coughed a little to hide his emotion, and kissed the nine little schoolgirls, who appeared quite overcome by this proceeding, and trooped out of the room in smiling confusion. Just as they were about to leave, the usher announced in stentorian tones: "Monsieur le Maréchal Poché!" and the nine little maids from school stood very still, with wide open eyes staring with all their might at the blue-clad figure of the first soldier of France, and at that of the great old man who, between them, had saved their country.

It may be safely assumed that lessons were not pursued very diligently that day at the Lycée Jules Ferry when the young delegates returned to their curious and rather envious companions!

BATAVIA PLANS TRICENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
THE HAGUE, Holland.—Various proposals are being made for an adequate commemoration of the tricentenary of Batavia, Java. The editors of the Nieuwspaper, after having pointed out the fact that since 1619 there have been 22 governors-general, advised the printing, in 1919, of two albums, one containing portraits of all the governors-general who did meritorious work for Holland and the Dutch, the other containing the por-

traits of those governors-general who established regulations for promoting the welfare of the natives. The latter album, he says, would have to be completed with a portrait of the present Governor-General and the inscription: "In the year 1919, an economic commission was appointed, whose members were elected at Batavia from among the leaders of the various political parties and other groups from all over the Dutch Indies to discuss the composition of a body representative of the people, and a government which is answerable to that body."

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 666)

Standardization on the Railroads  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read in your valuable paper of March 14 an article referring to the question of our railroads, by Mr. Daniel Willard, and others, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in which they speak of railway investments, and the speedy termination of federal operation.

Being interested in the railroads and bettering conditions, I submit that there will have to be considerably more standardization, from an economic standpoint, than has been recommended by the railroad combination running the railroads for the government. You can hardly consider that the government is entirely to blame for the deficit, for the reason that the same combination men have been forced upon them, and the government has had no new blood to consult by which conditions could be changed.

I am in favor of government control, and this letter is written to show that until we get standardization in motive power and trains, if the railroads are handed back to private control without the above being enforced, the question of railroad investment will be very uncertain.

It appears from an article by Mr. Winn that certain improvements have been added to the locomotive, which are questionable from an economic standpoint. If so-called improvements will not pay for their upkeep, are they improvements? Motive power expenses have surely to go higher, since larger engines, requiring superheated and mechanical stokers, etc., have been put into use, until they have absorbed 33 per cent of the total earnings of the railroads. It is needless to say this can, and should be reduced, and it is hoped that some new blood may be infused to help the railroads for the benefit of the stockholders whether with the federal or private ownership.

The writer suggested some eight years ago standardizing the trains so as to get uniform engines of standard power, which would not require mechanical stokers, for the engines would come within a reasonable size, and shorter freight trains could be handled for less expense, the engines of which would be more suitable for the regular standard rails, bridges, etc., now in service.

The large engines which have been built to haul the long freight trains have to contend with buckling, drawbar troubles and side-swiping, and the heavier weight of the engines and rolling stock has made accidents more frequent, on account of the light standard rails and bridges, which are out of proportion. Each of these accidents which have been recently reported is good food for great consideration in dollars and cents, and would help to pay for running the shorter trains.

The railroad men will not countenance outside engineers interfering with their combination. All the railroad assistants which Mr. McAdoo has had were railroad men from the combination. A well-known mechanical engineer went to consult Mr. McAdoo's assistant on boiler construction and improved presses, to cut down cost maintenance. The first question this mechanical engineer was asked was, "Are you a railroad man?" He answered it was not requisite to be a railroad man to have common sense. This will give you some idea as to how the administration is being worked to combat improvements not coming from railroad men.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WOOD.  
Media, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1919.

WATERMELONS IN PANAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—Watermelons raised in the interior of Panama are selling on the streets of Colon at \$1.50 each. At this rate an acre in melons will produce \$3000. This illustrates the backwardness of agriculture in Panama very pointedly, as the local market, including the shipping, would easily take up 25,000 melons daily if they could be sold at 25 cents each. There is land enough now lying idle within a few miles of Panama and Colon to produce all of these, but the lack of roads and initiative makes the importation of the melons from interior points 100 miles distant the only way to get the fruit.

NINETY-NINE YEAR SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
CENTER, Texas.—Ninety-nine years in the Texas penitentiary was the penalty assessed by a Shelby County jury against a woman convicted of unlawfully introducing liquor into prohibition territory. The woman was one of several defendants arraigned on charges of selling intoxicating liquors in prohibition territory, and the evidence in the case showed that the woman had been convicted of a like offense on three previous trials. Light sentences had been imposed in these instances without causing the woman to change her line of conduct.

## JOHNS. SARGENT, R.A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Considering the number of active people in the world, it is something to be first in any particular activity. In the painting realm Sargent stands first. Ambitious incompetence may hide his buoyant materialism, may call his portraits smart, his landscapes literal, his water colors slapdash; but who approaches him in vitality, vigor, psychological insight in the portrayal of character, technical skill and dexterity? Who can equal him in his ability to place upon the canvas just what his eyes see? Velasquez had this power also. But the Spaniard saw more and deeper than the American—swifter subtleties of light, dimmer mysteries of shade. So Velasquez is the greater man. Voilà tout.

It has been Sargent's way always to be first in the class of his contemporaries. Visitors to Julian's studios in Paris survey the half a hundred prize life-studies that hide the walls. One of them stands out like "Elipeze first, and the rest nowhere." It is the most vigorous and the most accomplished of all. You ask the name of the student. The answer is given with an inflexion of reverence—"Sargent, American!"

It would be nearer the truth to say—Sargent, Cosmopolitan. Of course the son of a Boston physician, with American forbears, must be an American. But he is really a citizen of the world. What else but a cosmopolitan can a man be who was born in Florence, trained in Paris, who makes his home in London, and who travels constantly. Sargent is one of the group of Americans whom England has delighted to honor, and who have shed lustre on the Royal Academy—Sargent, Shannon, Abbey, Mark Fisher. On Sargent have been bestowed manifold honors. Royal Academician, D. C. L. Oxford, LL. D. Cambridge, name but three. A retiring, watchful man, shy but broodingly bellicose, a modest, opinionated man, devoted to music, indifferent to sport, kind to the young artist even when he is mediocre, a staunch friend, a bachelor, hard to secure as speechmaker or prize-giver, making few appearances in print but apt, sane and logical when made. For over thirty years he has dominated the British painting world. Throughout all that long period the persistent question asked each May when the Royal Academy opens has been: "What is Sargent showing?"

The head of a lesser man would have been turned by the yearly columns of critical and uncritical adulation. What he thought of it all only his intimates knew. All the public knows is that he went on painting industriously, without haste, without rest. Soon he was the most-sought-after portrait painter of the day. It was high honor to be painted by Sargent, but it was also something of a dubious adventure: sometimes sitters who had used every influence to persuade him to paint them found that he had revealed attributes of their dispositions that startled their relations equally with themselves.

The Drudgery of Portraits  
Unwillingly was this most expert and most popular of artists forced into the drudgery of portrait painting. He wanted to go his own way, to paint what he liked. That was how he began, but the public said, "No, you must serve us." Who can forget the sensation that his beautiful and sympathetic subject-pictures, "Carnation, Lily, Rose," made at the Royal Academy of 1885. He had seen children lighting Japanese lanterns in a garden, and the man of thirty, already in the maturity of his powers, had painted the engaging scene just as it looked—the bright, soft, flower-like faces of the children, the flowers, the grasses, all illuminated by the tender glow from the lanterns. This charming picture was purchased by the trustees of the Chantry Bequest, and now hangs in the National Gallery of British Art. Before that he had painted, among others, the brilliant and rather meretricious France-inspired "Fishing for Oysters at Cancale," and the searching, Spain-inspired "El Jaleo"; but "Carnation, Lily, Rose" was his own vision, all his own.

The years passed, and the thing happened to Sargent that had happened to Gainsborough and Romney. The fashionable and wealthy world insisted on being painted by the compelling American. How wonderfully he met the demand! Easily one recalls pretty children like "Beatrice Goetel," old arrogant men like "Lord Wemyss," vibrant figures like "Mrs. Hunter," handsome youths like "Lord Ribblesdale," mondaines like "Lady Agnew," visionary youths like young Wertheimer. And to please himself he would flash out with the superbly theatrical "Sarmiento," the lovely "Cashmere Shawl," and the exquisite "Nonchalant." It was Wertheimer, the commission dealer of Bond Street, far-seeing, and able to pay for his cleverness, who made a corner in Sargent's. Beginning with his own portrait, a sly presentment, with the touch of caricature that makes a likeness more lifelike than life itself, he persuaded the artist to portray the Wertheimer family in turn. This

superb series will eventually be hung in the National Gallery, to which they were bequeathed by Mr. Wertheimer. Then the great families, in whose ancestral homes hang parade groups of ancestors by Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney, persuaded him to picture living groups. Hence the Marlborough family party for Blenheim and half a dozen others, of which the assembly of professors and doctors in Johns Hopkins University is one of the finest.

Boston Library Decorations  
More portraits, more portraits, from six to eight each year, were interspersed as time went on with decorations.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Purdy, Boston

John Singer Sargent

orations that he had undertaken for the Boston Public Library. These were shown at the Royal Academy. The wise reserved their opinion for it was unfair to judge decorations destined for a dim library while they were hanging in the gaudy halls of Burlington House. It was sad to watch good Unitarians, admirers of Sargent, trying to maintain a judicial attitude of connoisseurship before "The Dogma of the Trinity."

More portraits, more portraits. Then fewer portraits and still fewer. Rich beauties, in their first season, and richer beauties in their last season began to be alarmed when it was murmured at dinner tables that the great artist had made up his mind not to paint any more portraits. It was even whispered that at a convivial gathering he had broken a lengthy, brooding silence with the words, "No more mugs for me."

The rumor was right. Mr. Sargent had the strength of mind and character (no doubt his bank balance aided him) to say—I will no longer be an art seer. I will be a free man. During the afternoon and evening of my life I will paint what I like. He turned to nature as Rembrandt did, worried—to nature, to small transcripts of odd and attractive things that he had seen during his travels, bits of Spain, Greece, Italy and the Tyrol, mountain heights and angry waterfalls, all done with amazing dexterity and unerring precision. Chief of all was his wonderful "Olive Gatherers" which Manchester is so fortunate as to own. In those latter days when the great portrait painter had settled down into the business of pleasing himself, not the great world, it was pleasant and pertinent (or impertinent) to pause and review his career.

Let it be said again that John Sargent is the greatest modern example of the perfectly trained hand obeying the absolutely normal eye. Unlike many other great artists, he sees things in no particular or peculiar way. His technique is not akin to Rembrandt's personal vision. It is akin to Velasquez and Frans Hals filtered through his master, Carotus Duran, whom he has long outdistanced. Carotus once said, speaking of Sargent's work, "I am the son of Velasquez. Sargent is my son."—The son is now greater than the father.

The Effort of His Work

Let no one imagine that his brilliant technique, his mastery of drawing is easy to Sargent. A conversational English day-laborer portrait painter once said to him, apropos of a portrait for which he had had many sittings, "I suppose you knocked it off in a couple of hours." His most spontaneous looking pictures are not "knocked off," but the signs of the effort of work are eliminated. The best art conceals art. It is difficult for us living in his period to fully appreciate his true worth. He is too near to our own effort for us fully to lose sight of his faults, and realize his true greatness. If we are inclined

to depreciate we can easily recall portraits, not of the first rank, in Sargent's production. If we wish to be just we have but to remember that in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, Sargent's portrait of Marquand is unabashed in a room with Frans Hals and Van Dyck—and to acknowledge, when all caviling is put aside, that his great things are part of the great artistic heritage of the world. America may well be proud of her most distinguished painter son. Having said this we may freely admit that he is a dangerous artist to follow, for the student is apt to copy the apparent facility of his work, and become flippant, which the master never is. Some, indeed many, of his portraits become with age a little thin in quality, and we see with regret, in after years, the picture we thrilled at when first shown. And some of his incomparable landscapes are so accurate to the normal vision of nature that they seem to lose artistry and become too realistic; but we have now in Sargent the true student leaving the realism of portrait painting where-in he was past-master and going to nature as to a recompense. Studying faithfully, as he did, the faces of his sitters, he turns now to the face of nature. Nothing escapes him—the great skies, the sunlit waters, the reflections—light and shadow, the lay of the land—and the faithful hand records what the eye sees.

Many-Sided Art  
It is difficult to realize which side of Sargent's art one chafes for most—the great parade portraits such as "The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough," "The Misses Hunter," the intimate portraits such as "Lady Agnew," "Beatrice Goetel" and "Rose Marie," or the wonderful series of water colors owned in America, Brooklyn setting the example by buying en masse. What a record of delight they are! How wonderful in line, how truly seen, how perfect in elimination, how beautiful in color! What happy wanderings they take us through Greece or Italy or the mountain lands of the Tyrol! What a sense of freedom they give, the consummate achievement of the artist in playtime, who having finished with painting the portrait to order, now does the thing he loves in his own willful way. If he had done nothing else, these strident, alluring water colors are enough to make him great.

And the future—Sargent's future? The Great War has laid a burden upon him as upon others. He has painted President Wilson because Sir Hugh Bland bid \$50,000 for the blank canvas. Sargent offered to the Red Cross, and he has planned to paint a gentleman in the north of England on the same terms. He has also recently succumbed to the enjoyment of painting Mr. Rockefeller twice. Late last year Sargent has been "somewhere in France" as artist, not as warrior. The awful spectacle of war has roused some of the younger British artists into an intensity of vision and technique undreamed of by their friends. Young Nevins, young Kennington, young Paul Nash, sent out officially, have all made good, have all made art. What will the awful spectacle do for John Singer Sargent, called at the height of his fame, from his harmless play, to view the horrid lessons of war?

STOP PRODUCTION OF LIQUOR  
Editorial in El Mercurio de Valparaíso, Chile  
The thirty saloons at the end of White Street (la calle de Blanco), which offered a constant temptation to the laborers who passed by on their way to work in the bay, will shortly be closed; this was recently decided upon, with patriotic unanimity, by the members of the Council.

Let us cordially applaud the officials who have taken this step; nevertheless a serious query is left upon our minds: What about the taverns that infest the city and the country? When will they, too, be closed? And thus a single incident summons to our thoughts the formidable vision of an entire social problem.

Twenty years ago or more, at the time of the formation of the first leagues against alcoholism, there began in our country the fight against

liquor. In this crusade for the social good, which has already extended over so long a time, no means have been disdained as a weapon in combating the baneful plague that menaces our race. There have been heavy duties, restrictions, fines, the closing of places, etc., all employed by the authorities with the same end in view. And now that we have arrived, as one might say, at the very height of the application of such means, can we experience the satisfaction of beholding the national panorama less dotted with taverns, and the Chilean people redeemed from the temptation of alcohol and the passion for it?

If this were the case, then all the sacrifices and the efforts that it has been necessary to expend to forward the campaign would be well compensated for; but, unfortunately, we are very far from such a state of affairs, and the impression given today by a close observation of our surroundings is that in Chile people drink as much now as yesterday, or perhaps even more, although they do so more secretly and circumspectly than was necessary before they were obliged to evade the persecution of the government.

What has happened is easily explained by looking into the question; alcohol has been tirelessly attacked in its distribution but not in its production, and hence the perceptible failure of the enterprise. The anti-liquor forces tried to realize the impossible—an anti-natural course—that of stemming the current of a river by the mere construction of a dike. However strong the dike may be, it will either have to yield, or the river will flow right over it and continue flowing, unless the sources of the water are not first dried up.

Such is the case in the anti-alcohol campaign. We have fought the saloon, the glass of liquor that goes to the mouth of the individual, but we have forgotten almost entirely the breweries, the great production centers that provide the bottles which are poured out into the glasses. And there is no doubt that these factories, these centers of production, like the waters of the river in full and free course, have been forced to go forward and seek an outlet at all costs, flowing over the dike that the law had raised up against them. In this manner alcohol has continued to filter in among the people, simply because it has been permitted to be made; and once manufactured, it must, from its very nature as a commodity, tend toward the end for which it was destined: to be sold and to be drunk.

Experience, then, presents the problem to us today in terms radically different from those of yesterday. Alcohol production must be combated more than the retail sale of alcohol, for the very simple reason that the second cannot exist without the first. We consider that it is now time for us to turn the steps of the noble temperance activities in this country toward this ideal, which, however distant and impossible it may at first appear, is the very same that has been pursued and attained by certain exemplary nations, such as the United States, where throughout almost the whole extent of its territory the production of alcoholic drinks is prohibited.

Let us waste no more time in the useless enterprise of struggling against secondary causes of the evil; let us go straight to its source and eliminate it. This is the only certain way of dealing with it.

This is the first time that we present such ideas, but it will not be the last, because we are prompted by the conviction that up to this moment we have failed in the fight against the poisonous beverages, and we believe, consequently, that it is necessary to change courses and attack in a much more difficult manner, perhaps, but one that is more thorough and which reaches the roots. Let us prevent the birth of alcoholic liquors and we shall avoid their perils.

As Easy to Make as to Eat

TECO  
SELF-RISING  
PANCAKE FLOUR

Just add water and bake.  
And, as for that taste

The Buttermilk  
Does it!  
(it's in the Hour)

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Send for it!

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## WHAT ONE SOLDIER THINKS

From an American Soldier's Letter

My mind is burdened by the many foolish statements that are published here about what many well-meaning, and others not well-meaning, are doing in the old U. S. A. to settle the future of the country and the army. Particularly am I worried about the attitude of my country over this League of Nations idea. Judging from certain statements that I read there are many that are not taking kindly to the idea. Why? As Hashimura Togo would say, "I ask but to inquire!" I believe that some are moved by an honest desire to cling to the Monroe Doctrine. Germany is as watchful as ever, and more so, because she has not to fight to save what she can from the wreck. This fighting is largely being done by the one enormous force of her previous ranks that remains intact. The force of the propagandists! They are as strong today as ever, both here and in America.

How are they fighting? They are fighting with every means our alliance with England and France, which is, in the main, the foundation of the League of Nations. They are fighting this league through our own dear senators and congressmen. It is this fact that started me to write this epistle to a Brookline. Today I see Senator Burah is about to stump the country against the League of Nations idea. A noble man I trust, Frank enough, a noble man I trust, but I am sure that he is backed by several wealthy western men, by whose names he refrains from disclosing! Why should men who have honest intentions be so modest about the disposal of their fortunes? I wonder if their reasons would bear a very close inspection? Is it possible that they might be Germans with a touch of pity in their kind hearts for their brethren across the Atlantic, who are about to be deprived (if the league is actually created) of an opportunity to repeat their dastardly performance of 1914?

I do not like the idea of mixing up in European politics. Who does? But are they European politics? All our high-speed efforts have done for us: they have internationalized the world! The only way to prevent it is to sink all our high-speed ships and aeroplanes, that will soon be crossing the ocean in 49 to 50 hours! Such methods of communication are bound to ally us to the rest of the world. If we are dependent on the rest of the world, then, why not help hold the rest of the world together? This is the logic of the League of Nations. Who opposes it? Germany! The Bolshevik! Birds of a feather flock together! Germany created this particular bird herself and now he is trying to come home to roost. Why should we help Germany keep this bird from doing so until Germany shows us that she is sincerely interested in paying her debt to the world? Germany has not yet done so and I do not believe that she will.

There are many petty ways of carrying on this propaganda that I see here on this commission; for we are working with the Germans and I have every opportunity to observe their sly ways of trying to make us turn our backs on England and France. I could fill volumes with what I have seen and heard since I have left home, and I am returning to America with an awakened sense of duty toward the ballot; for which I am grateful.

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Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dull, and the shine lasts much longer than ordinary stove polish. Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.

All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your gas range. If you don't find it to be all we say it is, your dealer is authorized to refund your money. Black Silk Stove Polish is made in liquid or cake—one quality.

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## MILK PRICE DROPS IN NEW ORLEANS

Several Dairies Reduce Charge  
as Result of Cooperative Plan  
Success in City Near By—  
Bread Price Forced Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Prices of bread and milk are showing a downward tendency in the more densely populated sections of the city of New Orleans since the 36 dairymen of Shreveport—the second city in Louisiana—organized a cooperative association to operate a single creamery, with cooperative delivery, cooperative commissary, and purchase of feed in wholesale lots. The result was a cut to 13½ to 14 cents a quart for milk, which had been selling for 18, 19 and 20 cents. The dairymen's association announces that it is better pleased with service and profit than when its 36 members were operating separately.

This action at Shreveport started discussion among the 53 dairymen who supply New Orleans, and also aroused interest among consumers of milk, with the result that a number of private dairies are offering milk at 15 cents a quart, as against 18, 19, 20, and even 21 cents a quart, which the dairymen who deliver in large quantities have been collecting for it.

There has been no concerted action by the Dairymen's Association of New Orleans to lower prices, but it appears that there was no agreement among them to keep prices up; they merely collected high prices because they had the opportunity to do so.

Fifteen cents for a 15-ounce loaf of bread is announced by the Federal Baking Company, which has opened 12 bakeries, exclusively for bread, in the business section and in the more congested residence districts of the city. Bread has been retailed at the cash-and-carry plan here for 10 cents for the eight-ounce loaf, bakers having virtually abandoned the 16-ounce loaf. Bread delivered, or bought on credit, even in weekly accounts, sold for 11 cents and even 12 cents for the eight-ounce loaf all winter.

The new company sells only two loaves of bread to a customer at a time, and none to stores. It is backed by a large number of local stockholders, who have been trying to obtain a better price for bread from the bakers, but who have been opposed steadily by the Master Bakers Association.

These master bakers admit that labor is more plentiful and cheaper and better than it has been for a year, but contend that the cost of labor is a minor factor in determining the retail price of their product. About one year ago, when bread prices began to soar, this same association announced in the press that the increased cost of labor was one of the main reasons which made necessary the increase in the retail price.

There has also been a decline of from 10 to 20 per cent in the price of beef and pork in the markets in the poorer sections of New Orleans.

## NEW YORK STRIKE SETTLEMENT HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The latest development in the New York Harbor strike is the refusal of the railroad tugboat captains to handle the barges of private concerns which have not agreed to the settlement between the strikers and the Railroad Administration. This is holding up coal and general freight exports. The terms of the private boat owners have been accepted by the tugboat boatmen and lighter captains, and the hoisting engineers favor ending the strike, but there is internal dissension among the unions of the marine workers affiliation, and this is holding up a general settlement.

## ESPIONAGE ACT CASES ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On motion of Earl Barnes, assistant United States attorney, Judge John C. Knox in the Federal District Court, yesterday, ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered in the government's cases against John Reed, Socialist author; Abraham J. Rabinowitz, former Socialist member of the New York Assembly; William J. Robinson and Samuel W. Simpson, all charged with violating the Espionage Act. Reed was charged with uttering disloyal and abusive remarks about the American intervention in Russia, but denied having made the remarks. Mr. Barnes said justice would be best served by the abandonment of the prosecution.

## PLEA FOR FORESTRY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Development of a cheap water power in Massachusetts is "absolutely dependent" upon the forests, according to the Massachusetts Forestry Association, which advances 12 reasons why forestry should be one of the 20 state departments to which the Commonwealth is limited under an amendment to the Constitution. A proposal to consolidate forestry with some other branch is being vigorously opposed by the association.

The organization says that about three-fifths of the area of the State is under forests or fitted only for tree growth, that the growing of trees for timber of the future has become a

necessity, that neglect of the forests means neglect of many important industries which are dependent upon wood as a raw material and that there are nearly 1,000,000 acres of land in Massachusetts which should be reforested. It agrees that the State Forestry Department and the State Forest Commission should be combined, but that "they should not be subordinated to or consolidated with other state interests."

It is pointed out that Massachusetts forest work has developed to such an extent that the Governor and council have approved the appointment of an assistant state forester who will be located permanently in the Berkshire Hills. He is Capt. John B. Woods, who served with the tenth forest engineers in France. His headquarters will be the Swann State Forest at Monterey and his district that part of the State west of the Connecticut River.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIGH PRICES

Professor Spillman Would Establish Government Agencies to Settle Disputes on the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That governmental agencies, authorized to determine questions of equity, should be referred to as a basis for settling all disputes between producer, middleman, and consumer as to who is responsible for the high cost of living, the cost of production on the farm, as well as the cost of distribution, was proposed by Prof. W. J. Spillman, associate-editor of the Farm Journal, in the course of a recent lecture on "A Just Settlement of the War Between Producers and Consumers," at Columbia University.

Every one agrees, Professor Spillman explained, that anyone who renders a necessary service in an efficient manner is entitled to interest and wages, plus a fair profit for the risk he runs. Knowing the cost of production, when both are conducted efficiently, we should then have a basis for determining what are fair prices for consumers to pay, he said. It would then become necessary to adjust the wages of industrial workers so as to permit an industrious and frugal family to live at a satisfactory standard.

To make such a plan workable, he continued, it would of course be necessary to regulate production in such a manner as to prevent gross overproduction as well as underproduction. That this is not impossible, Dr. Spillman is certain, and he feels it could be accomplished by furnishing farmers with adequate information at planting time as to the acreage of each crop probably required. The farmer's aim should then be to produce such quantity of each commodity as would sell readily at a price that would return cost of production with a fair profit added.

Part of the high cost of living is undoubtedly due to the inefficiency of present methods of distribution between the producer and the consumer, Dr. Spillman stated, and investigations have shown that much could be done in this direction to reduce the cost of food to the consumer. Last year potato growers in this country received an average of \$1.11 a hundred pounds for their product, for which consumers paid an average of \$2.08. Growers thus got 35 cents out of the consumer's dollar, he pointed out. When wheat at the farm is worth 90 cents a bushel and a pound loaf of bread costs the consumer five cents, the producer gets only 27 cents out of the consumer's dollar, and this takes no account of the by-products of milling used as feed for stock. Thus the need for governmental agencies is obvious, Dr. Spillman emphasized, as without them there seems no satisfactory means of determining just what is a fair price to ask for food under varying economic conditions.

## ATLANTIC CITY TO BE FIRST "AIR PORT"

NEW YORK, New York—The world's first "air port" is being established at Atlantic City, New Jersey, through joint action by the Aero Club of America, Aerial League of America and Atlantic City Aero Club. It is planned to create there a terminus for trans-Atlantic land and sea planes and dirigible balloons; to have a chief registered under the rules of the Department of Commerce, and receive clearance papers in the same way ships do; to provide airplane business and pleasure facilities for the estimated 10,000,000 persons who visit Atlantic City yearly; and to provide an instruction school for the police of various cities which decide to create this branch of municipal protection under the supervision of New York City's aerial police officials.

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## YANKEE VANGUARD WELCOMED HOME

New England Greet First of  
the Twenty-Sixth Division in  
Boston Harbor—Men Will  
Go Into Camp Before Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Nearly 6000 officers and men of the twenty-sixth division, who arrived here yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock on the transport Mt. Vernon, from Brest, France, are to entrain this forenoon for Camp Devens, where they will remain until the entire division has returned and a parade in their honor can be held in Boston upon a date not yet selected.

As the first contingent of the New England division to reach home, they received an especially cordial reception from official and private parties which went down the bay to escort the transport to the Commonwealth Pier. Only Maj.-Gen. Harry C. Hale, commanding the division, and his staff, debarked yesterday afternoon, the remainder of the officers and men being held aboard ship until this morning.

The units returning were as follows: Headquarters troop and military police, twenty-sixth division; headquarters, fifty-second infantry brigade; one hundred and first engineers, less company C; one hundred and fourth infantry; one hundred and first engineer train; total, 5824 officers and men.

Naval seaplanes gave the "Yankee" division men the first greetings, but shortly afterward tugs, steamers, launches, submarine chasers and other small craft crowded with state and city officials, parents, relatives and friends, circled around the Mt. Vernon, anchored in President Roads waiting for high tide, and shouts of recognition could be heard above the cheering, music, and whistles. On the municipal steamer, Monitor, were Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts; John H. Bartlett, Governor of New Hampshire; Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; the mayors of several other New England cities, members of the Boston City Council, and other city and state officials of Massachusetts and adjacent states.

## A Striking Scene

From the decks of the welcoming boats the Mt. Vernon appeared to be decorated with khaki, so thickly were the soldiers packed along the rails of the transport and every other vantage point. When a closer view was possible, their faces gave a tinge of red to the olive drab, and their smiles, waving hands and cheery repartee showed that their desire to be home again was as keen as the desire of the people to welcome them. Soon they were being showered with douches, and other gifts, which they caught or missed with shouts of triumph or chagrin.

With the aid of a megaphone, Mayor Peters made a brief welcoming speech, and at 2:15 o'clock the Mt. Vernon started to the pier. The sun had appeared after a cloudy forenoon, and against the sky a strikingly effective display was made by releasing hundreds of red, white and blue balloons. The chorus of whistles of the accompanying boats was augmented by those of factories on shore and by the sirens of other harbor craft, until the din was as great as any returning heroes could wish. On Commonwealth Pier the guards had permitted only a small number of visitors, but along the shore several thousand persons waited and waved greetings. The soldiers looked longingly, but contentedly, at the crowd. A number of French brides were brought home with their soldier

husbands, and these took the liveliest interest in their first sight of the United States.

## More Troops Coming

It was announced by railroad officials that the trains carrying the soldiers to Camp Devens would not be stopped en route in any city, for any purpose. Canton service by the American Red Cross was to be given before entraining, and this was to be the only civilian contact before reaching camp. The transport America is due this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with another contingent of the Twenty-Sixth Division, and the transport Agamemnon is due tomorrow. The last of the division will not leave France until April 9.

With the troops came news that on March 20, 1919, the first Y. M. C. A. hut to be dedicated to any division of United States troops was dedicated to the Twenty-Sixth Division at Le Mans. It was named the York Harbor Hut, as the money for erecting it was raised in York Harbor, Maine, and it is situated in the Place des Jacobins, near a cathedral dating from the Eleventh Century. The presentation was made by George W. Perkins of the National War Work Council, and it was accepted for the division by Maj.-Gen. Harry C. Hale.

## Welcome to Negro Troops

Home-Coming Troops Are Reviewed  
and Given Banquet in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An official welcome which was tendered to the home-coming Negro troops of the three hundred and seventy-second regiment, and the ninety-second division, by citizens of Boston, the city government, and the State government took the form of a parade, reviewed by the Governor, a banquet in Mechanics Building in the afternoon, and a mass meeting in Mechanics Hall in the evening. Some of the speakers of the evening were: Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts; Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; the Hon. David I. Walsh, the Hon. William H. Lewis, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Rear-Admiral Spencer R. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, and Dr. Alice W. McKane, connected with the women's auxiliary of company L. Fine tributes were paid to the Negro fighters.

## RAINBOW DIVISION TO RETURN SOON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assignment of the complete forty-second (Rainbow) division to early convey home was announced yesterday by the War Department.

There is serious doubt whether the Rainbow Division can be paraded as a division in Washington or elsewhere, according to Secretary Baker, because of the difficulty of landing all units about the same time.

Should it be decided finally that the forty-second division cannot be paraded in the Capital without holding men from many states in the army too long, a national parade with the first (regular) division, or possibly both the first and second divisions, the second including the marine brigade, will be arranged later when the army of occupation is withdrawn from Europe.

Troops Reach New York  
NEW YORK, New York—Twenty-eight officers and 1535 men of the three hundred and thirty-seventh infantry, eighty-fifth division, arrived yesterday on the cruiser Frederick, from Brest. The steamship Arizona brought 2629 troops from Bordeaux, including the fifth corps artillery park and aero squadrons Nos. 19, 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 43, 101, 172, 174, 257, and 640.

## CHANGED ATTITUDE DUE IN MEXICO

Future Assistance From the  
United States in Development  
Program Said to Depend on  
Adoption of New Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Upon the willingness of Mexico to forgo, in the future, some of the policies and methods of the past, will depend the extent to which that country can expect the United States to further its economic and social development through the extension of financial aid and friendly sympathy.

William H. King, United States Senator from Utah, who made this statement, has more than once on the floor of the Senate, accused the Carranza Government of failing to show a friendly attitude toward the United States in the Great War.

Reviewing the situation, the Senator declared it extremely unfortunate that in the great crisis Mexican officials should have lent themselves to influences hostile to the United States. If men in authority, he said, had been friendly, there never would have been such an untoward development as the Zimmermann note.

## Enemies Aided

Senator King and other members of the Senate interested in the future relations between this country and Mexico, pointed out that, apparently with the connivance of officials, high-up foreign agitators were permitted to indulge in every sort of propaganda hostile to the interests of this country while the war was in progress. These observers are inclined to believe that while the war was still undecided, Mexico was on the hedge, but added that it must be apparent to Mexico now that the best policy for the future is to discountenance agitation against this country.

Many senators look forward to a new era in the relations between the two countries, but before tangible results can be attained the Mexican Government must be prepared to do certain things and adopt certain policies. These may be classified as follows:

1. American citizens who have legally secured concessions and made investments in Mexico must be protected, and those who have lost property through acts of revolutionists, insurgents and bandits, must be compensated and reinstated.

2. The Mexican Government must discountenance the foreign agitator who stirs up hostility against the United States and seeks to plant in the imaginations of the ignorant classes the myth that the United States has designs on Mexican territory.

3. A stable régime must be maintained so as to enable the government of Mexico, whoever happens to be at the head of it, to fulfill its treaty obligations and protect the lives and the

property of the foreigners, including the Americans doing legitimate business within its borders.

## Claims to Be Urged

As soon as Congress convenes, the question of compensation for losses suffered by Americans in Mexico will again be broached. Many senators feel that the Administration, during the last few years, has somewhat failed to carry out its obligations to its own citizens. This government, it was intimated, went apparently on the assumption that the American in Mexico was, to all intents and purposes, an interloper who had no right to be there.

Through the destruction of mines, railroads, wells and ranches, American citizens lost hundreds of millions of dollars at a time when the Mexican Government was technically on the most friendly relations with the United States. The list of men who were killed during the same period is on record, and is a formidable one. While it is not believed that Mexico could regard a demand for restitution as an unfriendly act, it is felt that this government cannot do otherwise than present the case for compensation for losses suffered by its citizens, generally through no fault or dereliction of their own.

Hundreds of the men who lost their property were invited to Mexico by President Diaz. Hundreds of young men from the American technical schools went to Mexico and opened and developed mines and oil wells. It is contended that this was in the best interest of the economic development of Mexico. Now more than ever it is believed that Mexico needs assistance. It is taken that the extent to which this help is invited, and protection afforded to those who lend it, will be the test of Mexico's desire to work in harmony and cooperation with the United States.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITED STATES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opportunities for the United States to sell all kinds of specialties and machinery in China are only waiting to be grasped, says T. J. D. Fuller Jr., at the head of the Boston office of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in announcing the issue of a publication on "The Conduct of Business With China" by the bureau.

"It is interesting to note," says Mr. Fuller, "that in dealing with China, English is the commercial language, and that 72 per cent of the imports into China are entered at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and a group of ports near and including Hongkong. Forty per cent of the imports enter Shanghai alone."

"The distribution of imported goods to the interior is usually handled through American, English, French, and other export and import commission houses. Peculiar conditions as to monetary exchange make it necessary to have representation at the ports. The United States already imports yearly a large quantity of hides, wool, hair, soya beans, etc., from China. In turn, a golden opportunity is opening before us."

## RUSSIAN BARON IS SELF-EXILED

Roman R. Rosen, Former Ambassador to United States, in  
New York City, Tells of  
His Flight From Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Baron Roman R. Rosen, former Russian Ambassador at Washington, and one of the Russian delegates to the Russo-Japanese Peace Conference at Portsmouth, has arrived here from Gothenburg, Sweden, for an indefinite stay.

The former Ambassador, Baroness Rosen, and their daughter, Elizabeth, left Petrograd in a train which they took on the outskirts of the city. Reaching the Murmansk coast after a six-day journey, they took passage for Stockholm. The Baron said he became alarmed in Russia for his safety after the Bolsheviks came into power.

Baron Rosen represented Russia at Washington from 1905 to 1911. Upon the outbreak of the war he was interviewed in Petrograd and declared he believed the struggle would lead to a new conception of political relations. Because of his advocacy of ending restrictive measures against Finland in 1917, he was offered and declined the governorship of that country. Later it was reported he would be returned to the United States as Ambassador by the Kerensky régime.

A leading member of the Society for Promoting Mutual Friendly Relations Between Russia and America, Baron Rosen was quoted in June, 1917, as being in favor of an entente conference at which the basis of a peace with the Central Powers might be discussed and determined. He was credited with saying that in such a move lay Russia's escape "from her present chaotic condition." The Resen talk of a peace parley was not well received in Washington.

Baron Rosen, upon his arrival here, said he was in thorough accord with President Wilson in the present Paris negotiations, and expressed the hope that they would be brought to an early conclusion. He declined at the pier to discuss present internal conditions in Russia.

He paid a tribute to Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, declaring that during the progress of the war he had acted up to the highest traditions of the great Nation he represented.

## STATE POLICE BILL PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The bill to create a force of 1600 state policemen, which went through the House some time before the recess of the Legislature, has passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 12. This legislation is intended as a preventive measure against lynchings in Tennessee and received the support of the Republican Negro vote.



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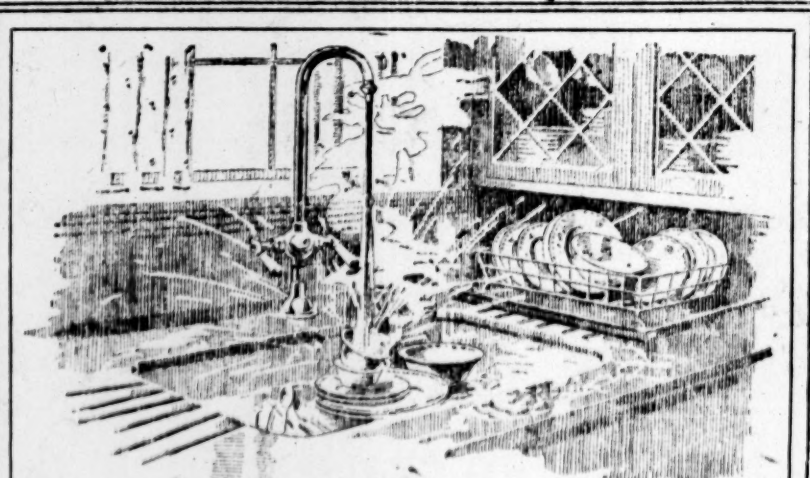
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GOOD PROGRESS IN  
FOOD SHIPMENTSSteamers on Hand at New York  
and Other Ports to Move  
Foodstuffs to Britain and  
Continental NationsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Export statistics issued by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, for the week ending March 27, show how food from America is being transported to European countries.

At the port of New York, there were 2034 cars of provisions on hand at the end of that week, assigned to the British, French and Italian governments, the Belgian relief fund, the Food Administration of the United States, and the packers' relief organization. Steamers are on hand at New York and other north Atlantic ports to move these foodstuffs overseas, and progress in this direction has been made.

The report shows that at north Atlantic ports there were 10,526 carloads of export food on hand, exclusive of bulk grain, compared with 9868 carloads as of March 18. With a total working capacity of 23,368,000 bushels, there were 19,757,000 bushels of grain in elevators at north Atlantic ports during the week ended March 27. There was an excess of deliveries of grain over receipts for the same period of 1,638,000 bushels. In New York unsettled labor conditions necessitate continued restriction on export freight.

The British are providing ample tonnage to take care of provisions on hand. The French provisions ocean program is satisfactory—15 steamers are loading and 10 in port expect to commence loading shortly. Nine steamers were expected by April 4, all of which will take provisions. The French Government will not purchase any more packing house products, the present movement closing their program.

A marked improvement in the Italian situation as to provisions is expected in a few days. Steamers ordered to Baltimore will proceed to New York for handling provisions. Furthermore, the Italian Government has perfected arrangements for cold storage for approximately 500 cars of packing house products, which will relieve terminals, pending the arrival of steamers.

The Belgian relief program continues satisfactory—three steamers are loading 15,300 tons of supplies and a fourth steamer is expected shortly.

CHANGE IN LAW  
OF STATE PLANNED

Rhode Island League for Democracy Hopes to Get Constitutional Convention Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Included in the platform of the Rhode Island League for Democracy is a proposal for a constitutional convention based on representation according to population.

The League for Democracy realizes that it has quite a contest on its hands if it is to obtain a constitutional convention. The main difficulty to be overcome, it says, is an impression that such a convention would not be legal under the state constitution. The reason for this is that back in the seventies an opinion, not a decision, was asked from a Supreme Court judge as to the constitutionality of a convention. It is peculiar to this State that such opinions may be asked, and asked hurriedly, as this one was. The opinion given was that it would be unconstitutional, although prominent lawyers throughout the country, when asked in regard to the question, have dissented in this opinion. The result has been, however, that whenever an attempt has been made to secure such a convention, a protest has always been raised by a certain element, mainly in the Republican Party, that it would not be legal.

But even if this prejudice should be overcome, the league will have a contest with the handful of state senators who control the upper house in the Assembly. Realizing that a constitutional convention based on population would undoubtedly introduce the many reforms which these men have been opposing, it is felt that these senators would grant such a convention only under the force of strong public opinion.

With the proposed property qualification amendment and the reorganization of the trolley lines of the State now taking up practically the whole attention of the Assembly, it is doubtful if the League for Democracy will attempt to make much of an issue of the need of a constitutional convention this session, but with probability of a union with the Democratic Party, it is expected to present the proposed plan in a vigorous manner at the next session.

TEACHERS TO SELECT  
THE TEXTBOOKSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Radical change in the selection of textbooks for use in the public schools has been ordered for next school year by the State Board of Education. Prior to this year a text-book committee, often, it was charged, politically controlled, and frequently consisting of one or two men closely connected with school-book publishing houses, selected the books each year. The state board has named a committee of 35 teachers, selected from schools all over the State, who will pick out the books to be used in all

the public schools next year. These teachers were divided into seven groups of five, each group to select the books on one subject, seven subjects covering the public school curriculum in Louisiana, and to report to the superintendent of education for the State, T. H. Harris, who will, in turn, make the necessary recommendations to the State School Board.

REPUBLICAN AID  
TO LEAGUE ASKEDMassachusetts Man, Writing to  
Senator Lodge, Says President  
Acts by Golden RuleSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Declaring that the United States will safeguard its individual interest by sharing in the work of safeguarding the common interest, Thomas P. Ballard of this city, has addressed an open letter to Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, appealing for support of the League of Nations by Republican leaders.

Mr. Ballard writes in part: "Permit me to say that, in my judgment, the Republican leaders will make a deplorable mistake to oppose the proposed plan for a League of Nations. It doubtless has defects. For them to kill what is possible and thus shut the gates to a better one is a national calamity. Our old Constitution was so defective that it had to be made over. But it paved the way and demonstrated the necessity for our federal Constitution. The old one was, perhaps, the best for its day. The possession of the Northwest Territory proved to be a common interest of the colonies, which saved the Union. The internationalization of the colonies and the mandatories will prove a common bond of interest for nations today."

"We cannot stand alone in the world cyclones. If we are not willing to accommodate ourselves to the needs of others, how can we ask for help? John Hay said the foreign policy of the United States was the Golden Rule. He stood squarely on the law, which is the foundation of all law and justice: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

"It is because President Wilson has planted himself firmly on this reciprocal law of right and obligations and of friendship in international affairs that his position is invincible."

BREWERIES IN NEW  
ORLEANS CONVERTEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The first big brewery property in New Orleans to be sold before the prohibition amendment goes into effect has been bought by the Farmers Cooperative Rice Milling Company, Inc., of Donaldville and New Orleans, and is being converted into a rice mill with a capacity of 1200 barrels daily, at a cost of about \$75,000.

Another brewery plant, which recently erected a four-story chocolate and chocolate products manufacturing plant on land the brewing company owned adjoining the brewery, is now receiving bids for the conversion of the main brewing plant into a fruit and vegetable dehydrating plant.

ANTI-TRUST LAW  
REVISION ADVISED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reconstruction by Congress of all anti-trust legislation is recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as the result of a referendum vote of its affiliated organizations. An enlarged federal trade commission as the supervisory body is favored. Anti-trust legislation will be discussed at the annual meeting of the chamber in St. Louis, April 28 to May 1.

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## AMUSEMENTS

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HENRI RABAUD, Conductor  
SOLOIST, JACQUES THIBAUD,  
Violin  
\$1. \$1.50, \$2. \$2.50 (War Tax)OLGA SAMAROFF  
PIANIST  
EMILIO de GOGORZA  
BARITONESUN. Apr. 13, at 3:30  
Prices \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c  
(Plus War Tax)THEATRICAL  
NEW YORK"Ten Musical Comedies, a Circus and a Super Spectacle on one Huge Stage."  
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BEST SEATER  
EveningsPARK THEATRE, Col. Cir. & 19th, N. Y.  
Even. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15LAST 2 WEEKS Society of American  
Singers in  
TODAY Mat. . . . MIKADO  
TONIGHT at 8:15. . . . IOLANTHEGOVERNMENT DROPS  
BIG SHIP PURCHASEInternational Mercantile Marine  
Company May Itself Develop  
the 750,000 Gross Tons of  
Shipping Involved in DealSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, announces that negotiations between the United States Government and the company for the purchase of the company's 750,000 gross tons of shipping owned through British subsidiary companies have been dropped. The proposed deal was said to involve \$125,000,000.

Mr. Franklin says that the company, in November last, was adjusting details of a transaction by which the ships were to be sold to a British syndicate, when the United States Government said the sale could not be permitted, and that the government was prepared to take over the ships on the British terms. Now, Mr. Franklin says, the government has declared it cannot consider the deal further, and that the company is free to deal as it pleases with the property.

Because of changed conditions, the company will not resume negotiations with the British syndicate at once, but will consider whether it is preferable to develop the ships under the United States and other flags.

## Mr. Franklin's Statement

NEW YORK, New York.—The history of the negotiations for the purchase of ships was described by Mr. Franklin as follows, in a statement issued after a meeting of the board of directors:

"During the year 1918 we had protracted negotiations with a British syndicate regarding the purchase of the steamships belonging to the British companies in which we are interested. These negotiations culminated in November last in an offer, which, under the then existing circumstances and conditions, was acceptable to our board of directors."

"While the details of the transaction were being adjusted we were requested by our government not to proceed further with the matter and on Nov. 26 we were informed by our government that approval of this sale could not be given, and that our government, under the circumstances, was prepared to take over the ownership of these vessels on the terms of the British offer."

"Since that date we have used our best endeavor to obtain a consummation of the transaction with our government. We yesterday received a letter from our government dated April 1, informing us that they could not consider further the possible acquisition of the ownership of our British tonnage, and that we were free, so far as they were concerned, to deal with the properties as we may consider desirable."

"The conditions in shipping have materially altered since our negoti-

ations with the British syndicate. The armistice has, in the meantime, been signed, and there have been changes in the United States income and excess profits tax laws, and in the exchange situation. All of these matters make it essential that the board of directors should carefully review the whole situation before deciding whether it is now desirable to renew the negotiations with the British syndicate, or whether it might not be preferable to continue our ownership of the various properties, with the view of developing them under the American and foreign flags."

"The position of the company is very satisfactory, as the liquid assets, including cash, of the company and its subsidiaries, amount to about \$73,000,000. Of this sum, approximately \$41,000,000 represents the proceeds of steamers sold or lost, in replacement of which other vessels must ultimately be secured in order to adequately maintain our service at pre-war standards. It should be further understood that the larger part of the above cash is in the possession of the British companies; and that the earnings of these companies can only be obtained from them through current dividends."

"While definite figures are not yet available, the most recent estimates indicate that the earnings for 1918 will be approximately the same as those for 1917."

"The tonnage of the I. M. M. Company fleet, including its interests in steamers jointly owned, amounts approximately to 984,000 tons gross, divided substantially as to flag as follows: American, 113,000 tons; British, 853,000 tons; Belgian, 18,000 tons."

Mr. Franklin said he did not know the reason for the United States Government's withdrawal from the deal.

ADMIRAL SIMS ON  
WAY TO NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the United States naval forces in European waters, is on his way to this port aboard the British transport Mauretania, according to a message received Friday by the British Ministry of Shipping here. The Mauretania is due Sunday or Monday. Admiral Sims will go to Washington to report to the Navy Department, and then resume his duties as head of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island.

## PASSES TO MEXICO NOT NEEDED

BROWNSVILLE, Texas.—Mexican border passport regulations are practically suspended in a zone 40 miles south of the border, according to announcement by the United States immigration authorities. Hereafter bona fide citizens of the United States may obtain permits to cross the border on verbal application.

ARRAIGNMENT OF  
THE WILSON POLICYSenator Johnson of California  
Says Fate of United States  
Is Being Secretly Decided in  
Paris and Demands a HaltSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hiram W. Johnson, Progressive Senator from California, in a statement made public yesterday, charged that the Administration, under the leadership of President Wilson, is indulging in day dreams while the interests of the United States are being sacrificed and little done to meet the grave problems bequeathed by the great war.

The Senator from California is only one of many senators who are anxious over the situation developing here and abroad as a result of the delay in concluding a treaty of peace. In the statement issued yesterday, Senator Johnson asserted that the very destiny of the Republic is being secretly debated and decided in Paris, and that "we are denied the slightest knowledge of the decisions."

He further charged that the demobilized soldiers are getting "neither work nor justice"; that business lags and cannot resume its normal condition because of the "government's inactivity or indifference," and that foreign agitators are playing upon distress and discontent.

Senator Johnson's statement is a severe arraignment of the policy of the Administration. It is as follows:

## Senator Johnson's Statement

"It is time for Americans to awake. Five months have passed since the armistice, since we did the job for which America entered the war. During all this time, we have been afflicted with a mental farsightedness which enables us to see the ills and the possibilities of Finland and Poland, of Courland, of Esthonia and Lithuania, of Tzecho-Slovakia, of Jugo-Slavia, of Armenia and Syria, and even of the Hedjaz of Arabia; but which has prevented us from seeing and caring for the ills and problems of our own."

"Five months now after the end of the war we have 1,500,000 men in France and Germany; American boys in Siberia under Japanese command; American boys in northern Russia under English command, and what this means can be told by the fathers and mothers of the soldiers from letters of their sons."

## Destiny of the Republic

"It has become a reproach in many quarters now to think in terms of America for America first. It is time

to cry a halt. Let us make it respectable to be American again. While our future fate is being secretly debated and decided in Paris and while we are denied the slightest knowledge of decisions which may alter the destiny of the Republic, loyal Americans here may well think of their own. The war has shown us our grave problems. Americanization, unemployment, normal business conditions, intelligently grappling with and throttling discontent and resentment which may turn to worse, destruction of any noxious foreign growth which threatens our institutions—all these insistently cry for attention and solution—but are put off for world dreams. Let us care for, guard, and protect our own. Bring American boys home and let us be Americans again."

VOLUNTEERS WILL  
RELIEVE VETERANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—In formally advising General Pershing that 50,000 volunteers are being enlisted here to replace men in his army who want to come home, the War Department has directed him to return promptly for discharge selected meritorious cases as he receives these volunteer replacements. The War Department's message, just made public, follows:

"We are now enlisting for three years 50,000 volunteers as follows: 25,000 infantry, 15,000 field artillery, 5000 engineers, 3000 medical department, 2000 cavalry. These will be sent you in detachments of 1000 for assignments to the army of occupation."

"Upon arrival of each detachment, return to the United States for discharge an equal number of men enlisted or drafted for the emergency, selecting most meritorious cases, preferably those who fall under circular 77, War Department, 1918, and those with class A and class B allotments."

NOT MUCH LOWER HOG  
PRICES EXPECTEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The present high price of hogs is due to the fact that farmers all tried to rush their shipments to market before the government minimum price of \$17.50 was taken off, said Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and formerly one of the committee of the United States Food Administration that dealt with minimum hog prices. The result is that shipments are running light, Mr. Brown stated, and he thought prices would keep near the present high mark until well into May. There would probably be a slight drop in May and June, and prices would then be high until November.

CONTROL OF MORE  
OIL WELLS GAINEDLarge Tracts in Tampico Field  
Taken Over by an American  
Holding Company—Plan Is  
to Insure Fuel for ShippingSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Coinciding with the announcement that the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company, owned largely by British capitalists, had purchased control of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, a Lord Cowdray property, with concessions in five states in Mexico, came the announcement that the Atlantic, Gulf &amp; West Indies Steamship Line, which is the American holding organization of the Mallory, Clyde, New York &amp; Puerto Rico, Ward and other steamship companies, had acquired control of a large Tampico oil field.

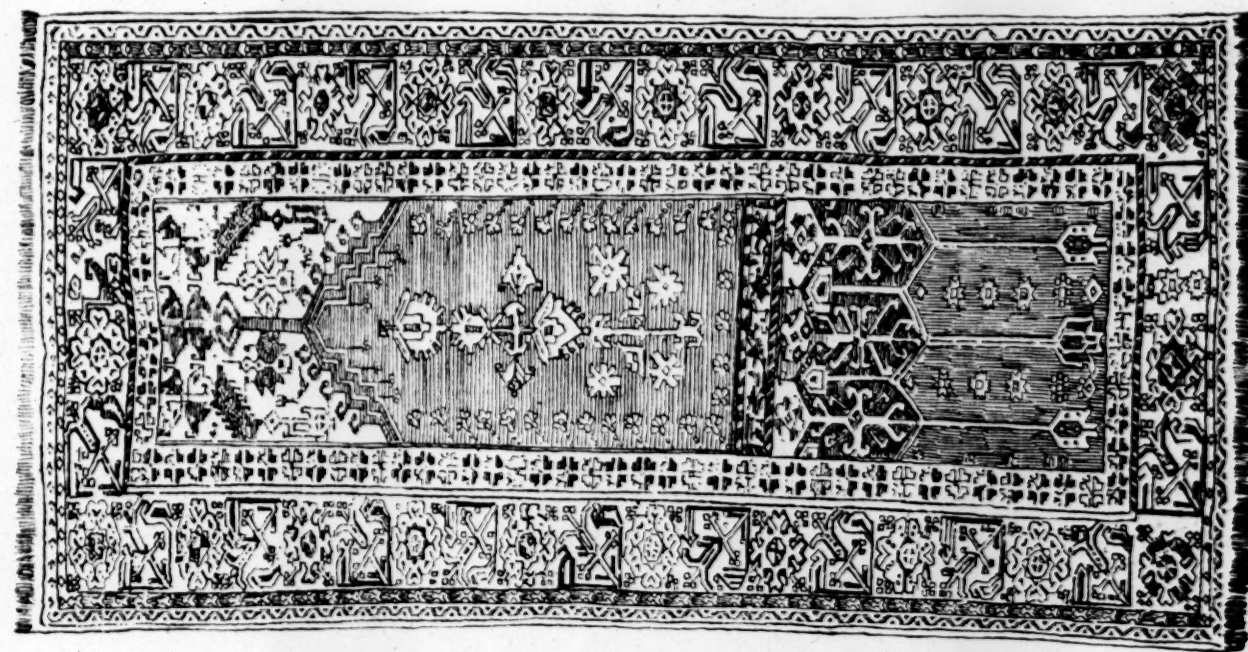
It is understood that the motive behind each of these deals is the necessity for acquiring an adequate supply of fuel oil for the navy and the merchant marine of the United States and Great Britain. Oil-burning ships are increasing in number constantly, and the chairman of the United States Shipping Board recently stated in this city that the entire American merchant marine fleet now building would consist of oil burners.

In order to insure an adequate supply of oil for her uses, it is understood that Great Britain has been gradually buying holdings in the Royal Dutch-Shell Company, one of the largest oil combinations in the world, and formerly controlled by Dutch interests.

The property acquired by the Atlantic, Gulf &amp; West Indies line is that of Gibson, Zahiser and Vincent in the southern Tampico fields, and it now has two flowing wells, with a daily minimum production of more than 100,000 barrels, with an exclusive pipeline concession to the Gulf Coast, where a 600-acre terminal is located. A fleet of steel tankers will convey the oil north. It is understood that the property will be operated by a corporation to be called the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation.

The Cowdray concessions operated by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, now taken over by the Royal Dutch-Shell Company, lie north and west of a straight line from Veracruz to Puerto Angel, on the Pacific Coast, with state concessions extending over the whole of Veracruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas.

Paine's



## Antique Oriental Rugs

A private collection that came to Paine's through the fortunes of war. Not a large quantity, but unusually fine specimens, the kind now exceedingly rare, and that will be instantly appreciated by rug connoisseurs. Among these rare treasures of Oriental Rug weaving are:

A rare antique Royal Bokhara, marvelously fine and silky, the price \$100.

An antique Ghiordes, with those soft old colorings so well known to rug connoisseurs, the price \$750.

An Antique Kirmanshah, 7.5x4.6, ivory ground; a perfect specimen. \$650.

A Mir Serabend, 4.9x3.4. A rare antique in excellent condition. \$200.

An old Sarouk, with the softest ivory ground, displaying the Tree of Life design, with an intricate border of old blues, 10.2x7 feet, the price \$750.

An absolutely perfect old Feraghan, Herati design, with multiple borders; the lustrous coloring and sheen acquired by age cannot be duplicated, 6.4x4 feet, the price \$350.

An Antique Derbend, 10.0x3.10, possibly 200 years old, a treasure house of wondrous colorings, such as deep old rose, old blues and gold. \$450.

## Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

SPRING  
Tailleur Dresses of  
Unique DistinctionStyles you can correctly wear in both town and country and feel in the picture in both surroundings.  
In Poire Twill and Serviceable Serges, Cabardine and Jersey \$35 to \$135SPRING  
Dress, Suit and Sport HatsFor smart city wear, or dignified at any daytime function in town or country.  
Many-use models in  
Libere, Sippie, Milan and Yedda  
Strows. Entirely new color effects.

Priced \$10 to \$45

SPRING  
Fur Scarfs, Capes, StolesOne and two skin Scarfs in Sables, Fisher, Blue Fox, Taupe Fox, etc. Cape and Stole models in  
Mole, Kolinsky, Squirrel and their nearest rivals.  
\$75 and more.Jackson & Co.  
161 Tremont Street  
BOSTON  
(Near Keith's Theatre)



## CAMPAIGN PLAN IN ENGINEERING TRADE

Unanimity Has Been Obtained in British Industry by Concentrating on a 48-Hour Week and Engineers' Charter

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—That the young hot heads in the engineering and allied industries are, at the time of writing, beginning to realize the futility of sectional and unofficial strikes is evident from the latest attempt on the part of the National Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee to direct the next movement for a shorter working week into the recognized and constitutional channels of their respective unions.

The joint committee itself is an unofficial body, unofficial in so far as it is not recognized by the national executives of the trade unions, although a considerable number of officials of the local committees of the trade unions sit upon the committee in a private capacity.

The delegates are drawn from every important engineering center in the country, and represent the district committees of the engineering trade unions and therefore, in spite of the attitude of the national executives, must be regarded as being of a semi-official character. Certain it is that these delegates, who are not to be confused with the shop stewards, although many may also be shop stewards, represent more clearly, perhaps, than any other body the true feeling of the workers in the engineering trades.

Numerous Joint Committees

Affiliated to the National Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee are 50 joint boards or joint committees. That is to say in 50 engineering centers the trade unions catering for engineers and allied trades are affiliated locally to one body with the approval and sanction of their national executives, and these local bodies are in turn affiliated to the new national body. It is here, complications arise, for while the national executives of the unions sanction the payment of affiliation fees for local purposes, they have up to the present refused to grant recognition to the national body, which in actual practice means that payment of affiliation fees for lost time and traveling expenses cannot be met out of the trade union funds.

It is important to understand these details if we are to avoid the mistakes of the past, which, in the main, appears to be content with denouncing these movements as being of an unofficial character and ultimately express surprise when they threaten to bring to a standstill the industrial life of the community.

Between the Extremists who regard the strike weapon as the first, last, and only one for the amelioration of working-class conditions, and the old-fashioned trade union official, there is a strong and growing element of trade unionists who, while not opposed to the strike weapon, favor negotiations on constitutional lines, only reverting to drastic methods when peaceful methods have failed.

Although, as stated, a number of shop stewards also delegates to the National Joint Committee, the latter body in the main can truthfully be said to represent the middle course element referred to.

Linking Up Centers

As already briefly stated in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, at a conference held recently where the proceedings were withheld from the public, a plan of campaign was drawn up having for its object, among other things, the linking up of all the engineering centers with a view to a simultaneous application for a shorter working week. All such applications to be made so as to complete local negotiations within a given date, and, failing satisfaction at local conferences, the matters to be submitted to a central conference where they must, willy-nilly, assume national proportions.

The ordinary procedure agreed to and adopted by the Engineering Employers Federation and the Engineering Trade Unions for the avoidance of disputes is to be rigidly followed. This point is strongly emphasized in a circular letter sent out on behalf of the National Engineering and Allied Trades Joint Committee to the various districts. The secretary, Mr. Leonard Marson, of Leeds, states: "The procedure outlined above is the only way to achieve constitutional action. The E. C. appeals to every district to see the importance of carrying out this procedure, in order to present on April 11 the most overwhelming demand that organized constitutional effort is able to effect."

By the time these notes are read, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Sheffield, Leeds, and other important centers of engineering activity will have applied for a "local conference" to consider the demand for a 48-hour week.

Assuming the application is refused, as indeed is almost invariably the custom at a local conference, the question is then automatically submitted to a central conference which meets regularly on the second Friday in each month, hence the date April 11 referred to above, when, if the instructions are carried out, the demand becomes national in character, and will be considered by the national executives of the trade unions on the one hand and the Engineering Employers Federation on the other.

The demand for a reduction in hours to 48 per week was decided upon by the conference as the result of returns from the various engineering districts, who had previously been communicated with and asked to forward their proposals. The joint committee have taken every precaution to avoid the complications that would naturally arise out of a variety of

demands, and have also made sure that the applications shall be formulated simultaneously by giving the dates when each step in the procedure shall be given effect to.

They further recommend that in the event of their demands not being conceded, after all negotiations have failed, the national executives be asked to ballot the members for or against taking immediate action to enforce the demand.

Engineers' Charter

A small sub-committee of five was appointed to draw up the "Engineers' Charter," having for its objects:

1. A shorter working week.
2. Abolition of unemployment.
3. Abolition of overtime.
4. Abolition of payment by results.
5. Restoration of trade union rights.
6. Removal of dilution.
7. Control of working conditions.
8. Conversion of war wages and bonuses into wages.
9. Minimum rates.

The charter is rather an ambitious program and has evidently been devised to smooth over any differences of opinion among the delegates, but it is significant and worthy of note that unanimity has been obtained in concentrating upon the 48-hour week. What may prove to be one of the biggest movements in the history of the engineering industry, the acute or critical stage of which will be reached toward the middle of May, has already been initiated by a comparatively small group of men who, whatever mistakes they may make, intend to avoid the blunder of calling upon their supporters to tramp the street without the financial support of their trade unions.

### EMPLOYMENT OF WAR VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—A delegation from the Great War Veterans Association waited on the City Council and demanded quicker action in the matter of providing employment for soldiers. A member of the deputation prophesied that within a few months there would be at least 5000 on the civil reestablishment list unemployed. While it was true that a large number of veterans had secured employment, the situation was aggravated by the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the men being demobilized here hailed from outside British Columbia. They accepted the federal government's offer of free transportation to any part of Canada and came here because of the mild climate. Work had to be found for them too. In reply, Mayor Gale said the council had never regarded the soldiers as men seeking charity, and had instructed the civic officials to reinstate all returned men formerly in the city's employ. Foreseeing the present situation, His Worship said the council had submitted by-laws to the electors at the beginning of the year for public works amounting to \$2,000,000, but these had all been turned down; consequently there was little money to spend on public works this year. What is wanted to adequately meet the situation, it is pointed out, is that new industries should be established to permit the taking on of a large number of men without displacing others.

### NEW BRUNSWICK LABOR PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—A convention of New Brunswick representatives of organized Labor is to be held in the near future for the purpose of forming an independent Labor party with a view to political action. A resolution favoring the formation of such a party was passed by the New Brunswick Labor Federation at its recent annual meeting in Fredericton. It is not probable that the formation of a Labor party would have much direct effect in New Brunswick. Candidates of such a party would have reasonable chance of election, perhaps, in St. John City, Moncton City, and possibly in Westmoreland County, but in other parts of the Province there is nowhere any great concentration of the Labor vote. The likelihood is that the Labor men of New Brunswick will continue to exert their chief influence through the existing parties rather than by the successful activity of a new party.

### L. W. W. COLLECTIONS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—John G. Montgomery, sheriff of Maricopa County, has made an exhibit of books and papers seized in a raid on the I. W. W. headquarters at Phoenix indicating that the Phoenix branch had received, in the last several months, and banked, \$109,000, of which \$84,000 was disbursed to the Chicago office. The money had come from all parts of Arizona, and had been banked locally.

### PLANING FUTURE STATUS OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Wages to workmen have been reduced in a number of logging and lumbering camps in Oregon and Washington this month, although the decrease is not general with all. Reductions made are from 5 cents to 10 cents an hour, and the percentage of reduction thus made in existing wages is from 8 1/3 to 26 2/3 from the former scale. Lumber and logging operators who have cut wages declare that conditions in the industry made the action imperative. The cuts made in the lumber industry have been the first indications of a downward trend of wages in this district. There has been no corresponding cut in the prices of any commodities in the markets. The federal employment bureau here estimates that of 12,000 men out of work in Oregon, 5000 are loggers and lumbermen.

### NEW WAGE SCALE PROPOSED

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MACON, Georgia.—The Builders' League of Macon has adopted a new scale of wages to be paid after April 14, which is designed to "stabilize" prices of labor. Rather than pay a flat rate to all workmen, regardless of their capabilities, the league now proposes to pay according to the following sliding scale: Carpenters, 30 to 60 cents per hour; brick masons, 40 to 60 cents; plasterers, 40 to 60 cents; common laborers, 15 to 25 cents. The workers declare this represents a reduction in wages, and they are preparing to contest the new scale.

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Questioned as to what was his opinion concerning the recent conference at Berne, Mr. Barnes declared forcibly that it had been a "wash out." He deems that the delegates who met at Berne tried rather too hastily to "realize and to anticipate." Nevertheless he added that the British Labor Party had taken note of the decisions of the Berne tried rather too hastily to "realize questions generally, and would cooperate.

## NOTABLE LABOR COMBINE OUTLINED

O. W. Bowerman, M. P., Urges United Action by Trade Unionists and Cooperators as Producers and Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Delegates representing nearly 5,000,000 of trade unionists and 3,750,000 of cooperative society members met in the Memorial Hall at a gathering described as the first National Joint Conference of Trade Unionists and Cooperators.

Mr. G. H. Stuart-Bunning, who presided, said that many of his colleagues had just returned from European countries where they had been attending conferences for the purpose of restoring to a damaged world something like the prosperity which they enjoyed before the war. This conference, he continued, had been set up to establish an entirely new prosperity—a more equal kind of prosperity—which would bring the working classes more closely together, in that real cooperation from which they ought never to have departed. Members of both the trade union and cooperative movements had been too much inclined in the past to talk about their power, weight, and authority, and too little inclined to use them in the right direction. He only wished he could say that the two movements were entirely united. At any rate, they had the same ideal—the betterment of the conditions of the working people of the world. Some day in the near future, he prophesied, there might be no capitalism at all, and the cooperative movement would be the banker for the whole of the working classes. The only way in which they could prevent the working classes in Great Britain from being shamelessly robbed with regard to food was by extending the cooperative movement.

### COOPERATORS BUY RAILWAYS

Mr. O. W. Bowerman, M. P., moved a resolution emphasizing the necessity for united action in the interests of the workers as producers and consumers. He referred with gratification to the fact that in a recent interview with the Shipping Controller, they were told that the Nation had asked the great cooperative movement to take over the national shipyards at Chepstow and elsewhere. It was true that the cooperators had bought farms and coal mines, and had recently

### REFORM BY LEGAL METHODS ADVISED

Australian Labor Leader Warns Workers Against Harm Done to Movement by I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Denouncing the I. W. W. element in Australian Labor as an exotic growth, Mr. E. G. Theodore, acting Premier and Treasurer of the Labor Government at present in power in Queensland, delivered an address on "The trend of the Labor movement in Australia," in the Gaiety Theater, Melbourne. He was heckled by a hostile section of the audience; but the main portion cheered his outspoken utterances.

Mr. Theodore said that the success and effectiveness of the Labor movement in Australia had been due to its combining political with industrial action. It had thus been more advanced and effective than Labor in any other country. The Labor Party on sound lines had been proceeding steadily to the attainment of its objectives; but a serious menace was insidiously creeping into the movement; this was an exotic growth, a foreign element, that would threaten the movement if not checked. It was significant, he said, that those who were most conspicuous in the I. W. W. were not leaders in the Labor movement, but on platform and in propaganda, were opposed to the true tenets of the Labor platform, and condemned the methods of constitutional organized Labor.

### Revolution Not Necessary

Mr. Fred Bramley, trade union representative on the Joint Advisory Council, who seconded, pointed out that the country had the choice between cooperation for the common good or monopoly against the common good. When talking about the shortcomings of the cooperative movement, trade unionists forgot that cooperative development in production would be made much easier if it had a guaranteed market—that is, if all the trade unionists had registered themselves as cooperative customers.

Mrs. Barker of the National Women's Cooperative Guild, supporting the resolution, said they could get all they were asking for without revolution, though sometimes it was necessary to have a little dynamite to make people think. The capitalist class had taken advantage of the war—the time of the people's need—to intrude themselves in a safe position, but the people could drive them out of it.

### THE CALL OF THE ROAD

When you take the highway this spring you want a car that permits you to enjoy your outing. It must take the roads efficiently and with comfort, operate at low cost and inspire pride in its appearance. Model 90 is just such a car. The appreciation of 600,000 Overland owners has built up manufacturing methods that make possible the unusual value of Model 90 at its economical cost. Naturally, there is a tremendous demand for the Model 90 car this season.

### CONNELL & MCKONE CO.

533 Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON 109 Brookline Ave.

Tel. Back Bay 8730 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8

Overland Model Ninety Five Passenger Touring Car, 1919; Sedan, 1919; f. o. b. Toledo

theless, Mr. Barnes trusts that "public opinion may reveal an ever greater willingness to cooperate in the direction of setting up an authority which will be able to act for all in the interests of all."

In the opinion of Mr. Barnes and his party, the League of Nations should be an agency for preventing war from having any part in the life of a Nation, and he also considers it as a means by which many of the most complex Labor questions may be happily solved: that is why both he and the other members of the Labor Commission are striving to bring the different Labor problems into touch with the League of Nations on as many points as possible.

[Since granting the above interview, the draft drawn up by the British delegates, to which Mr. Barnes refers, has been completed and the report on it has been published, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.]

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Delegates representing nearly 5,000,000 of trade unionists and 3,750,000 of cooperative society members met in the Memorial Hall at a gathering described as the first National Joint Conference of Trade Unionists and Cooperators.

Mr. G. H. Stuart-Bunning, who presided, said that many of his colleagues had just returned from European countries where they had been attending conferences for the purpose of restoring to a damaged world something like the prosperity which they enjoyed before the war. This conference, he continued, had been set up to establish an entirely new prosperity—a more equal kind of prosperity—which would bring the working classes more closely together, in that real cooperation from which they ought never to have departed. Members of both the trade union and cooperative movements had been too much inclined in the past to talk about their power, weight, and authority, and too little inclined to use them in the right direction. He only wished he could say that the two movements were entirely united. At any rate, they had the same ideal—the betterment of the conditions of the working people of the world. Some day in the near future, he prophesied, there might be no capitalism at all, and the cooperative movement would be the banker for the whole of the working classes. The only way in which they could prevent the working classes in Great Britain from being shamelessly robbed with regard to food was by extending the cooperative movement.

### COOPERATORS BUY RAILWAYS

Mr. O. W. Bowerman, M. P., moved a resolution emphasizing the necessity for united action in the interests of the workers as producers and consumers. He referred with gratification to the fact that in a recent interview with the Shipping Controller, they were told that the Nation had asked the great cooperative movement to take over the national shipyards at Chepstow and elsewhere. It was true that the cooperators had bought farms and coal mines, and had recently

### REFORM BY LEGAL METHODS ADVISED

Australian Labor Leader Warns Workers Against Harm Done to Movement by I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Denouncing the I. W. W. element in Australian Labor as an exotic growth, Mr. E. G. Theodore, acting Premier and Treasurer of the Labor Government at present in power in Queensland, delivered an address on "The trend of the Labor movement in Australia," in the Gaiety Theater, Melbourne. He was heckled by a hostile section of the audience; but the main portion cheered his outspoken utterances.

### Revolution Not Necessary

Mr. Fred Bramley, trade union representative on the Joint Advisory Council, who seconded, pointed out that the country had the choice between cooperation for the common good or monopoly against the common good. When talking about the shortcomings of the cooperative movement, trade unionists forgot that cooperative development in production would be made much easier if it had a guaranteed market—that is, if all the trade unionists had registered themselves as cooperative customers.

Mrs. Barker of the National Women's Cooperative Guild, supporting the resolution, said they could get all they were asking for without revolution, though sometimes it was necessary to have a little dynamite to make people think. The capitalist class had taken advantage of the war—the time of the people's need—to intrude themselves in a safe position, but the people could drive them out of it.

### THE CALL OF THE ROAD

When you take the highway this spring you want a car that permits you to enjoy your outing. It must take the roads efficiently and with comfort, operate at low cost and inspire pride in its appearance. Model 90 is just such a car. The appreciation of 600,000 Overland owners has built up manufacturing methods that make possible the unusual value of Model 90 at its economical cost. Naturally, there is a tremendous demand for the Model 90 car this season.

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purchased a railway or railways—he was not sure which. No wonder the government approached the cooperators and asked them to take over the shipyards. It was a great compliment to the movement. At the same interview the Shipping Controller asked the trade unionists if they, in conjunction with the cooperators, would take over the yards. "It would be very nice if we could run national shipyards in that way," added Mr. Bowerman, "but we have not reached that stage yet."

Mr. W. H. Watkins, Central Board of Cooperators, said the coal mines should be worked on commercial and cooperative lines for the benefit of the whole community and not for the benefit of the few. Nothing could prevent the ultimate domination of the two great forces.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. T. Killon, chairman of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, moved a resolution declaring that in view of the profiteering and the enormous increase in the cost of living during the war, the conference offered uncompromising opposition to the recommendations of the government committee on commercial and industrial policy, so far as it proposed state encouragement of industrial and commercial combinations for private profit, state subsidies for profit-seeking undertakings, and the adoption of protectionist measures interfering with the international free exchange of commodities. Was it right, he asked, that 90 per cent of the wealth of the country should be in the hands of 10 per cent of the people? When they all realized the fact they should begin to act, not in a wild and revolutionary spirit, but with intelligence and determination.

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### THE CALL OF THE ROAD



LABOR ABROAD AND  
IN UNITED STATESMember of Commission Just Re-  
turned From Europe Says in  
England Many Employers Are  
Working to Solidify UnionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Labor situation from the point of view of a prominent employer who has just returned from a study of Labor conditions in England, was discussed yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by W. H. Ingersoll. As a member of a commission of six employers of the United States, Mr. Ingersoll went to Europe to study industrial conditions and report back to the United States Department of Labor. In reply to questions, Mr. Ingersoll first reviewed conditions as he found them in England, and then discussed the situation in the United States, in the light both of those in England and of his previous knowledge of conditions here.

"The great eye-opener to the visiting American employer in England," said Mr. Ingersoll, "is that all the prominent employers there are working hard to solidify the unions. We Americans don't understand that at first. But the English employer has learned, through a longer experience than ourselves, that he can only get permanent and satisfactory results by dealing with employees in the mass. So all the big employers are not only in sympathy with the unions, but they promote them. They go so far as to advise their men, sometimes, to strike, when the union demands it, in order to preserve the union's discipline."

"On the other hand, the unions and the workers are thoroughly imbued with the beneficial effects of organization among the employers as well as among themselves. They want to deal with their employers in the mass. They see the fallacy of each side trying to destroy the other, and the great good resulting from getting together in real sympathetic cooperation."

## Position of Government

"Another aspect of conditions there is that the government is behind, and promotes, this tendency to organize. The government is even leading in the formation of industrial councils for each industry. The Whitley scheme, calling for national, district and shop cooperative committees, is a government scheme, and through the Ministry of Labor such councils are now being formed. In this way the workers and their employers are talking across the same table, under government auspices."

"Under some such arrangement for cooperation, I think the laboring man is going to come to an understanding of the limitations there are on the extent to which his demands can be granted. And, equally, the employer will not be allowed to forget that each employee is a human being with certain needs as well as rights."

"The potentiality of such cooperation is tremendous. It leads almost inevitably to combinations of all manufacturers in a given industry, even as to price. For I learned that the price-fixing that will ultimately result from such a plan is even now recognized by the British Government as a logical outcome. It is significant, too, that the government actually penalizes any manufacturer who does not come into his industry's association, and that the men who do not come into the unions are similarly penalized."

"And so I am extremely hopeful about conditions in England. There will be some readjustment, of course, but the worker will get a new deal, a larger share of the results of his labor, and a greater incentive to better work. And Capital is going to get a smaller return. The original position of management in industry is to return and be magnified. Mere cold money is going to bring less return. The absentee shareholder is not going to continue to get his former immense speculative gains; the brain and brawn of labor is going to share more of these than heretofore. There will be no more immense profits founded upon a mere subsistence for labor. Capital, to a large extent, is going to be shorn, and it all seems proper to me."

## Conditions Not Parallel

"As for the United States, I think we are such a new country in comparison with England that industrial conditions are not parallel. Starting with any amount of land, we had a much greater opportunity for individual initiative and development. In England, too, practically all the workers are in the unions; here the percentage is only about 9, and some of the unions we have are fairly well attenuated. In England the worker in general doesn't start out by thinking he can rise; here he knows many heads of big corporations who only yesterday were workers like himself, and he knows he can rise, too. He is therefore inclined to trust in his own ability rather than in an organization to better his economic status. And he has not been subjected to the cramped conditions forced upon his English cousin. Management over there, we must remember, is largely inherited. The workman feels no chance to become more than a workman. So he is driven into an organization. He has had a bare subsistence, awful housing and living conditions, no land for homes, practically no chance to own a home or acquire any great amount of independence."

"Now if things were allowed to run their course in the United States we might ultimately get our workmen into similar status. But I don't believe they will run their course, for we are going to have social and economic changes for the better. Already

our workmen are well treated, and are well able to take care of themselves.

## A Matter of Education

"I see it all largely as a matter of education, of learning how to deal with one another. The United States is the great experiment in how to give men as much as possible of what they earn, which is their right in any civilization. We started with what other people had. We started because we insisted on certain political rights. Now we are finding that political rights must be accompanied by social and economic rights; political rights alone will not bring about human contentment. To this end our great wealth and general advantages, especially our educational system, will contribute toward the instruction of all in the best means of giving people their just dues."

"Coming to a concrete application of these abstract thoughts (and it is my own application, and not a conclusion reached by our commission), I think we are going into the scheme of shop committees. So far we have always seemed to start with a negative proposition, working toward a positive. We have our grievances first, and find a way to overcome them afterward, and usually we find, too, that we might have avoided them in the first place. The shop committees will change this around. They would be formed by departments, representing employers and employees, and sanctioned by both."

"Now this would not only provide a channel for the discussion of the grievance of both sides, in an easy and quick manner, before the grievance has time to smolder into worse trouble; but, also, that same agency for communication is going to provide a means by which the employer can make use of a most important asset which thus far he has allowed to be a waste."

"This asset is the constructive ideas that the workers can give for the betterment of the industry. The worker has plenty of these ideas. Thus far he has had no incentive for bringing them into use, or for getting them before his employer. The employer has been throwing away brains. And, too, the worker will find, through these channels of communication, that he has had a lot of misconceived ideas about employers and profits, and that these ideas were not well founded. Through these committees, too, the employers can advise their workers as to living conditions, housing, how to get more for what they earn, and various other welfare matters. These committees will probably grow into general recognized councils within various industries, ultimately attaining government status and sanction."

"Now employers will not all take to such a plan at once. You cannot change human nature in an instant. But the wise employer will see the good in this plan, and the one who hesitates will be forced to take it up when he sees the benefits gained by it. There is, of course, a certain amount of antipathy among employers toward the workers. But I think this is largely a temporary attitude, and

not at all the rule. The majority of employers are wholesome thinkers. "As for the radicals, I don't think our Labor is sufficiently organized so that we will have any serious trouble from them. You never can get very extreme measures from what the radicals call the 'people' when the people are not hungry. If conditions here are half decent, bolshevism cannot spread. There is no soil for it. And it has not the ghost of a chance in England."

Two members of the employers' commission are still in Europe, one in Spain and the other in Italy. The commissioners who visited England have reported to the Labor Department, and Mr. Ingersoll has made a separate report.

FORCES OF DIAZ  
ASK RECOGNITION

NEW YORK, New York—Roberto Gayon, secretary to Gen. Aurelio Blanquet, who has joined forces with Gen. Felix Diaz against President Carranza of Mexico, yesterday gave out what he said was a copy of a circular letter sent out by Pedro Villar, a representative of the national reorganization army, of which General Diaz is said to be commander. The letter, which was sent to the American Consul at Juarez, and to Americans having holdings in northern Mexico, said in part:

"The national reorganization army is the genuine representative of the Mexican people fighting for freedom. To recognize at once the belligerency of the national reorganization army would be nothing more than a simple act of strict justice."

MISSOURI ENACTS  
SUFFRAGE BILLSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—The Missouri House of Representatives, yesterday, by a vote of 118 to 2, enacted presidential woman's suffrage. It was planned to have the Governor sign the bill yesterday afternoon, but it was discovered that while the text of the bills passed by both houses were identical, the title of the measures differed. It is held that reenactment of the House will be necessary, and anti-suffragists are threatening to reopen the fight in both branches of the Assembly.

## BARGE MEASURE VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—Percival W. Clement, Governor of Vermont, has vetoed the State Barge Terminal Bill. This bill called for an appropriation of \$200,000 to erect a state barge terminal at Burlington, which would permit of cheaper freight rates via the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, for Vermont and western New Hampshire. The veto carried the comment that the State was not in a financial position for such a project at the present time.

GOLD AT DISPOSAL  
OF THE BOLSHEVIKICalculation Made of the Actual  
Amount Government Has, in  
Refutation of Martens Claim  
of Possible \$200,000,000Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In refutation of the recent statement of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, claiming to be an envoy of the Russian Soviet Republic in the United States, that the Bolshevik Government was ready to deposit \$200,000,000 in gold as a guarantee to cover purchases made in the United States for the needs of Bolshevik Russia, a competent authority, basing his statements on official intelligence, has calculated the actual amount of gold at the disposal of the Bolshevik Government. He said:

"At the beginning of the war, the gold reserve of the Russian State Bank in Petrograd amounted to \$735,300,000 (bank statement of July 16, 1914). During the war this amount was materially reduced owing to the export of a certain quantity of gold to foreign countries. The statement of the Russian State Bank in Petrograd of Sept. 16, 1917—the last regular statement at hand—shows the gold holdings to be \$647,600,000. This sum, however, must be substantially diminished owing to the fact that the balance sheet still included on the credit side \$132,200,000, which had in reality been exported to allied countries. The actual amount of gold in the vaults of the State Bank at the end of October, 1917, can be estimated at \$515,400,000."

"Out of this amount \$250,000 in gold was exported to neutral countries for the establishment of credits for the Russian Government just prior to the Bolshevik upheaval and \$160,000,000 in gold was transmitted by the Bolsheviks to Germany in accord with the terms of the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This sum, upon the conclusion of the armistice, was transmitted by Germany to the Allies as provisional deposit. It, therefore, appears that the gold remaining at the disposal of the Bolsheviks after the Brest-Litovsk treaty amounted to \$355,900,000, which was transported to Moscow, Kazan, and Nijny-Novgorod. "The main part of this gold which had been stored in Kazan was taken

from the Bolsheviks by the People's Army in the autumn of 1918, when they succeeded in taking this city, and 30,000 pounds (1,080,000 pounds of gold equaling \$325,000,000) was forwarded to Siberia. Upon deduction of this sum it appears that from the gold fund of the Russian State Bank, only \$27,000,000 remains at present in the hands of the Bolsheviks. There must be added to this sum the amount of gold representing the production of Russia's gold mines but this could not be of any importance as Siberia, the center of Russia's gold production, was cut off at the end of 1917 by the lack of transportation and by the formation of the government in Omsk."

"It must be noticed, however, that the gold may have been augmented from the bank of Rumania, approximately \$125,000,000 having been transported to Moscow prior to the invasion of Rumania by Germany in the autumn of 1917, and this gold was declared by the Bolsheviks to be confiscated from the 'Imperialistic Rumanian

Government.' The delivery in trust to the Allies, until the signature of peace, of the Rumanian gold is stipulated in Clause 19 of the armistice terms signed by Germany on Nov. 11, 1918."

PLANS ANNOUNCED  
FOR FLEET VISIT

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for the visit of the Atlantic fleet here from April 15 to April 30, were announced yesterday.

The fleet coming from Guantanamo will be, from the viewpoint of gunpower, the most powerful that has ever been anchored in the vicinity of New York. It will consist of 14 battleships of the latest type, 60 destroyers, 10 submarines, and 10 other craft, including supply, repair, and mother ships. Shore leave will be granted to 30,000 men. Admiral Mayo will be in command.

HEAVY PENALTIES  
FOR BOOTLEGGINGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

AUGUSTA, Georgia—What amounts virtually to a fixed schedule of penalties for violators of the prohibition laws of Georgia is being enforced in the municipal court by Judge Black. The punishment is severe, in conformity with the determination of the authorities to end illegal traffic.

The penalties, as recently meted out to violators, follow: Selling liquor (bootlegging): \$250 fine and one year imprisonment, the latter withheld during good behavior; having whisky in possession at home, but not attempting sale, \$50 and six months, the chain gang term being suspended during good behavior; having liquor on the person, \$25 and three months, with suspended chain gang term during good behavior.

Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

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A Special Sale of  
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will commence in the Lace Department on Monday.

The robes offered in this Sale are composed of fine-quality French voile and batiste, and were embroidered abroad from designs originated by and exclusive to B. Altman & Co. The needlework is exquisitely done, and at the prices quoted below

the values are extraordinary

Hand-embroidered Robes . . . . . at \$29.50  
Hand-embroidered Robes, with encrusted medallions of real  
fillet lace . . . . . at \$38.00

In view of the fact that lingerie robes will come into their own again during the coming Summer, this Sale offers a distinctly worth-while opportunity.

(First Floor.)

An Exclusive Importation of  
Robes d'Interieur

just arrived from Paris, may now be viewed in the spacious salon devoted to Women's House Gowns, on the Third Floor.

All the charm of Paris seems to lie enmeshed in the soft draperies of these lovely creations. Wonderful color effects, rich embroideries, dainty laces, with here and there a gleam of gold or silver—in all of these is revealed the inimitable artistry that is but a synonym for Paris.

It is such artistry, however, as one has learned to expect from Callot Soeurs, Drecoll, Bullox, Robert, Jenny, Miller Soeurs, Alexandre and Christian, in whose ateliers most of these charming negligees originated.

Marvex Gloves, Betalph Silk Hosiery  
and Balta Shoes

all of which are essentials of the fashionable costume, are assembled for selection in their respective Departments.

All are made exclusively for B. Altman and Co and may be obtained in the styles and sizes appropriate for Men and Women.

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TOYLAND AT FAIR  
OF BRITISH CRAFTSExhibits Set Up New Standards  
in Toys, Which Are Said to  
Surpass Continental Varieties  
in Quality and DesignBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Childhood has ever delighted in excursions into Toyland, and judging by the number and variety of the exhibits at the British Industries Fair, Toyland is a world of considerable importance to the "grown-ups" engaged in the industries of Great Britain. Here were stalls devoted to its population, houses, gardens, farms, shops, furniture, food, animals, wild and domestic; its railways, omnibuses, aeroplanes, yachts, and merchant ships; its building materials, engineering, china, clothes and armies and navies; and in the immense variety displayed, only a conspicuous few could be selected for notice.

## Superior British Toy

The first and probably the most arresting picture in the show was of a wide plain, surrounded by fair mountains, intersected by a river, and flung across the plain some 3,000 soldiers of all ranks from field marshal to drummer boy, of all branches of the service from motor dispatch riders and the army service corps to well-mounted cavalry, and of varied nationalities. Each soldier was perfectly proportioned and to an exact scale with the guns and wagons and correctly clad in the uniform of the unit and country to which he belonged. This exhibit was staged by "Britains" Ltd., of London, a firm which before the war had already begun to stem the invasion of German-made soldiers and to make them so correctly that the German boys bought them in preference to those manufactured in the homeland. Messrs. Britains... are also very proud of their working model of an 18-inch breech-loading heavy howitzer, with elevating and depressing mechanism, and firing metal shell. This gun took 15 toy horses to draw it.

Several firms make a feature of absolutely correct aeroplanes, capable of quite extensive flight. The models of Messrs. T. W. Clarke and Co., of Hampton Wick, were of great construction and finish and reproduced those of the well-known makers. Their Crowe biplane and Sopwith biplane especially should be very popular. From flying, one turned to yachting and here again the models were most workmanlike and reminiscent of Cowes. The stall of Messrs. Brooks, Sale, Cheshire, had a large selection of very fine work. These of the Morgan Nature Toy Company, Aberdeen, were on exceedingly artistic lines, while Selles' Hull Toy Works showed most quaint-looking models of Dutch barges. All these crafts were warranted to sail.

The firm of Bairnstone-Hebburn, had a large and interesting stall of wooden zoos. Originally painted and lead manufacturers, during the war they engaged in aircraft and shrapnel making, and within six weeks of the armistice they had converted the whole of this war branch of their works into a toy-making department. Their specialty is the "Bairn kar" auto-car, designed to replace the ordinary scooter, and certainly far more comfortable, as the child can sit while scooting. The prehistoric-looking pantomime stool houses were most amusing and had roomy saddles for the riders, while the swan-shaped swinging boat convertible into either rocking boat or traveling toy was very ingenious. Here were also brightly painted gipsy caravans drawn by sturdy horses, and complete with sets of 22 wares to sell, such as mats, brooms, dustpans, etc. Made in all sizes these vans should prove very acceptable presents to child-sympathizers with the life of the Roman folk.

## Agricultural Toyland

Very striking was the varied display of the Morgan Nature Toy Company of Aberdeen, every toy being the exclusive and original design of the artist. Simplicity of lines, beauty of coloring and the characteristic pose of the animals, place these toys in a category all their own, and certainly here were solved the housing and progressive agricultural problems of toyland. Model cottages, farmyards, and contented-looking sheep and cattle abounded, and wagons filled with real hay and timber carts loaded with real little trees, as well as drays and lorries with real merchandise made Toyland's transport question one of gladness and prosperity.

The bright-hued gardens, many colored trees and moss-cold cottages staked by the "Homeland Toys" of Liverpool, and the farmyards with ponds filled with real water and lakes traversed by little bridges, upon the stall of the Herne Bay Toy Factory, drew eager crowds of admirers, and should find a ready sale.

At the Bestken Toy Stall the food of Toyland is most amply provided for. The papier mache vegetables, of surprising accuracy, in baskets as if just fresh from the garden, the rolls and bread, also in baskets, and the varied meats of the "Dinner for Six," as well as the tempting fruits, have set up a new standard of what the Toyland housewife expects. Dolls, as would be expected, abounded on all sides and the Edwards and Pamflett stall, where the Cecily dolls were on view, was a busy center of attraction. These dolls, with heads and jointed limbs beautifully modeled in papier mache, with real curly hair, and superbly dressed in remarkable clothes, are a triumph of work done through and exclusively by women. At the exhibit of Messrs. Hansen of London, who have entered the doll-making trade since the war to manufacture dolls at popular prices, were to be seen a wonderful assortment of many-hued boys and girls, and it was encouraging to hear that when the prices

of materials decline somewhat, Messrs. Hansen are confident of surpassing any continental makers both as to price and quality.

"Soft toys appeal of supreme popularity at the moment—no less than 50 firms exhibiting them; and here it is noticeable how much humor, imagination, artistic talent, and faithful study of nature has been expended upon their design. The jungle toys made by Miss E. M. Daniels of London were masterpieces, especially attractive being her black cats of all sizes with militant-looking tails of real fur; and her donkeys, kangaroos, with little families, and cockatoos swinging in hoops, were all most lifelike. The Shanklin Toy Industry showed some most characteristic stockinette dolls and the geese with perfectly reproduced gray and white plumage at the Albany Toy Company's stall were highly realistic. This stall was also adorned with vividly colored cocks and hens, and quiet-looking pigeons. Hundreds of soft animals and dolls were displayed at the large exhibit of the Zoo Toy Company, manufactured on a large scale at popular prices. Here the Dutch plush dolls, the fine black teddy bears, and the sheep with real curly-looking wool were the outstanding features.

## German Toys Displaced

Messrs. Harwin, London, also large manufacturers, were showing a varied and exceedingly cleverly designed selection of felt "caricature" models and other toys. The "Ally Bears," and "Girl Soldiers" and other dressed-up animals were most comical. Both these firms had, before the war, been large importers of German-made toys, and have been so successful in making them for themselves since the war that they fully anticipate holding the market for England in the future.

Though only a few of the leading features of the exhibition have been indicated, it will be seen that the toy industry is one of considerable commercial promise. A very large proportion of the firms represented have only started toy manufacture since the war, and considering the immense difficulties to be overcome, the progress made is remarkable. A specially hopeful sign is the large number of village industries represented, and the fact that these are being increasingly run on practical and business lines. The way in which both they and the large manufacturers are facing the problem of a high standard of excellence combined with a selling price capable of competing in the world's markets, is most encouraging.

Orders on a large scale were received at the fair from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and even Finland, while France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland are proving excellent customers. America is an increasingly active purchaser of high-grade goods. Of the British Empire, Australia and New Zealand are the most considerable importers of toys, but in the colonial and eastern market Japan has secured a very large share of the toy trade—however an adjustment here is looked for when the prices of materials become normal and transport difficulties are overcome.

SEIZING ILLICIT  
STILLS IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the House of Commons on Friday Dr. Reid, acting Minister of Customs, stated that since prohibition had come into force the seizure of illicit stills throughout the country has increased 1100 per cent. Last year the number of illicit stills was 10, but this year over 100 had been seized. By provinces the figures were: Ontario, 37; Quebec, 25; New Brunswick, 1; Nova Scotia, 3; Manitoba, 6; Alberta, 13; Saskatchewan, 7, and British Columbia, 13.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, stated that complaint had been received that the customs warehouses in Nova Scotia were being put to improper use. He said that the Temperance Act was being regularly broken and liquor was being shipped to these bonded warehouses as pressed hay in car loads and that warehouse licenses were given to men in the liquor business for the purposes of storing the liquor, although prohibition was in force in Nova Scotia.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair also declared that nearly every train that left Montreal for the Maritime Provinces contained illegal packages.

While Dr. Reid expressed the opinion that the leader of the Opposition must be mistaken, he added that he would institute a thorough investigation into the matter. If such a condition of affairs did exist, there must be collusion between the government officials and the bonded warehouse owners.

## CANADA'S GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the House of Commons on Friday the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, moved a resolution which provides for payment within the next five years of \$20,000,000 to the various provincial governments for the encouragement of the construction of good roads. Each of the provinces will receive \$40,000 per annum, together with a further sum which is to be based upon population. The payments are to be made subject to the following conditions:

(a) Any highway for which aid is granted shall be constructed or improved, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of an agreement to be made by the minister with the government of the province, which agreement shall contain such provisions as to cost, description, specifications or otherwise as the Governor, in Council, may approve.

SOME FACTS ABOUT  
BOLSHEVIST RUSSIARecord of 80 to 100 Isolated  
Revolts in a Month Disproves  
Bolshevik's Claim to Rule by  
Will of PeopleSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England.—Conversation with the latest arrivals from Bolshevik Russia, and with those best informed here on the Russian situation tends more and more to present "the Russian problem" in the light of a question of humanity rather than of politics.

Each newcomer has the same tale to unfold of chaos and misery, not only for the upper and middle classes, but equally for the workpeople and peasants on whose behalf the Bolshevik régime claims to operate. Indeed, the complaint of those who knew the Russia of former days is that the Bolsheviks have deprived precisely the latter class of even such amenities of life as it enjoyed under the tsars.

## The Moujik's Lot

An individual well acquainted with Russia recently assured a representative of this paper that, from the point of view of material well-being at least, it is a mistake to suppose that the Russian moujik was in an altogether deplorable plight under his imperial masters. In the towns housing and other conditions were not, of course, what the western world pronounces "sanitary," but the informant of The Christian Science Monitor was by no means convinced that the importation, ready-made, of western institutions and methods into a country of a totally different character necessarily meant improvement and progress.

In Petrograd and other large Russian towns before the war there were hovels enough, he said, but they were probably not more numerous than those in many western cities, and in Russia there was at least an absence of the overcrowding and the tenements so familiar, unfortunately, in the west. Each Russian dwelling stood in its own small allotment, and, for the rest, the moujik was tolerably well clothed and fed, and at least had leisure enough to enjoy the sunset, indulge his inherent love of music, and so on. His life, in short, was not the stark struggle for bare existence that life has become in Bolshevik Russia with its silent factories, and paralyzed railways, its tyranny, its starvation, mismanagement, and bankruptcy.

Nor has the peasant fared better than the town-dweller "despite the fact that the former's dream of the distribution of land has been realized. Lack of transport, national insolvency, unstable conditions, and forced sales leave the peasant with no certain prospect of adequate returns for his labor. The result has been the decline in cultivation which promises to have serious effects for Europe in general, as well as for Russia in particular, while the effect upon the attitude of the peasantry toward the party in power is seen in the widespread opposition offered to the enforcement of Bolshevik decrees.

A typical instance is that of a village no great distance from Petrograd where the villagers use machine guns, acquired when the dissolution of the army was in progress, to defend themselves against such Bolshevik commissaries as endeavor to enforce the order for the requisitioning of stocks. The fact, moreover, that during last November alone some 80 to 100 peasant risings are calculated to have occurred in various parts of the country is eloquent comment enough upon any claim on the part of the Bolsheviks that they rule by the will of the people.

Indeed, those best acquainted with Russian conditions today one and all testify to the general repudiation by the Russian people of Bolshevik rule, and, quite apart from all political considerations and opinions, protest most earnestly against the continued suffering by the rest of the world of a régime that has brought such abject and hopeless misery upon so large and so helpless a section of the human race. By their seizure of power, they contend, the Bolsheviks rendered themselves responsible for the well-being of the nation of millions over which they claim to rule, and, for reasons of humanity alone, they should therefore be held to account by the world at large for the havoc they have wrought in the process of experimenting upon the Russian people, as they have done, with the application of their theories.

In these well-informed quarters it is felt that to state the case against the Bolsheviks thus is sufficiently overwhelming and convincing to render quite unnecessary any attempt at exaggeration. The state of affairs in the Russian schools, for instance, is admitted to be as bad as it well can be, but, on the other hand, great stress is not laid in these quarters upon the

decrees for the nationalization of women which has so greatly shocked the world. The decree in question, it is contended, is not, so far as is known, a general one, and its promulgation has apparently been confined to Saratoff and one or two other towns in the Volga region. Moreover, it apparently originated in purely anarchist, rather than in Bolshevik quarters, although an army order recently found upon the person of a captured Red Guard would seem to indicate that the Bolshevik régime is adopting the system even if it did not originate it.

## Drinking Now Rife

One of the latest arrivals from Russia informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had observed no such excess of immorality in Bolshevik Russia generally, although he admitted that the introduction of purely civic marriage, and the extreme ease with which divorce is now obtained are naturally having their effect. He also stated that, although vodka is still more or less unobtainable owing to its present price, the manufacture of spirits has now assumed vast proportions in the rural districts and drinking is consequently rife.

Indeed, this fact, coupled with the inherent fatalism of the Russian peasant and the general demoralization produced by the experiences of recent years, is cited as the main explanation of the failure of the Russian masses to rise up against a régime which the bulk of them detest.

In such circumstances, however, the record of 80 to 100 isolated revolts in one month becomes even more impressive than it otherwise would be, and tends to strengthen the argument of those who, pointing to such facts, contend that, with the Bolsheviks in possession of the only equipment or organized force available, it is physically impossible for the unnamed Russian masses to do anything effective to help themselves against their oppressors unless assistance is forthcoming in a practical form from outside.

NO REFERENDUM IN  
BRITISH COLUMBIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The British Columbia Government has refused to allow a referendum to be taken on the prohibition question. The answer was given, following a request made by the Moderate Party, which seeks to bring about the introduction of beer and light wines for consumption in the Province. When the Initiative and Referendum Bill came up in the Legislature for its third reading, Premier Oliver said a referendum had been proposed by way of an amendment to this bill, but which would affect the revenue of the Province. He pointed out that the government was not in favor of initiative legislation by petition which affects the revenue of the province. It would be impossible, he said, for any government to control its finances if it were liable to be disturbed at any time by such initiative legislation. Such a move would be unconstitutional and would require an amendment to the Constitution to allow of such legislation. It was not the intention of the government to amend the bill as proposed by the Moderates. He made it clear no opportunity would be given to the electorate to take a vote on the Prohibition Act unless the government itself brought down such a measure.

## SUFFRAGE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick.—Legislation which will enfranchise New Brunswick women on the same terms as men has been introduced by the attorney-general of the provincial government, the Hon. J. P. Byrne. This means that every woman who has attained the age of 21 years will be entitled to have her name added to the voters' list. The bill provides for the preparation of a women's electoral list which is to be completed by July 1 next and will be revised periodically in the same way as the list of male voters. One or two members of the Legislature are known to be opposed to women's suffrage, but the bill's introduction as a government measure insures its passage.

## CONNECTING WITH HUDSON'S BAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

COCHRANE, Ontario.—Geologists and engineering experts of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission will start out about May 1 to measure out the proposed route of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway extension from this place to the "mouth of the Moose," which is commonly known as James Bay. At the mouth of the Moose River, it is claimed by T. L. Enghart, the chairman of the railway commission, is the best harbor on the James or the Hudson's Bay and one upon which great plans are being placed as a base from which to build up a waterway route through Hudson's Bay to the Atlantic Ocean.

BANANA SALES ON  
COOPERATIVE PLANJamaica Fruit Producers Have  
Before Them a Proposition to  
Form District Associations  
With a View to Better PricesBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—An important step has been taken by the fruit producers here against the fruit purchasing companies, who are accused of keeping down the price paid for fruit here to the lowest possible figure, while they are receiving high prices themselves, and also control the available shipping, and are said to impose such high freight rates as practically to shut out any produce but that which they themselves handle. The Jamaica Imperial Association, placing itself in touch with banana planters in the different districts of the island, proposed to them the formation of district associations of fruit growers on a cooperative basis, to be linked up with a central association. It has now issued a further memorandum on the subject, accompanied by the necessary forms for summoning meetings of banana growers, organizing boards of management with the necessary staff, enrolling members, and signing the articles of association. The scheme embraces coconuts as well as bananas.

## Banana Costs and Prices

It is pointed out to the growers that the price paid by the companies to local producers cannot, standing by itself, be fairly compared with the price obtained by the company in the foreign market, because it is merely the first item in the cost to the purchasing companies. To it must be added the cost of local organization, carriage by land and sea, insurance, loss of fruit by decay and otherwise, marketing, and organization in countries of consumption, and other items. Business must be conducted, it is admitted, on a basis that leaves a fair margin of profit to the purchasing companies, but it is argued that if purchasing companies desire to deal fairly they will welcome a system by which their dealings with the producers will be simplified. A fair consideration of all the conditions, and a removal of grievances, can be achieved only through cooperation.

In connection with the profit which has been made on bananas by the purchasing companies, correspondence conducted from the side of the companies, and of the growers, reveals some striking facts. In England, it is said, bananas have been selling as high as 36s. (\$9) a bunch, or 3d. (6 cents) a finger, while a bunch was being bought in the companies in Jamaica at 1s. 9d. (43 cents). On the side of the company, however, it is represented that the following cost has to be added on to the 1s. 9d.: commission to buyers, railway charges, average distance 50 miles, wharfage, checking and tallying from cars to wharf, and from wharf to ship, stowing, rejections, loss through "cooking" on the voyage, administration charges, etc.

## High Percentage of Profit

In reply to this, it is pointed out that commission would be about 3d. a bunch; checking, etc., 1d. with another 1d. for harbor dues, and that group of expenses, 1d. for administration locally and 3d. abroad; insurance 3d., railfare 5d., ocean freight 3s., making a total of 6s. a bunch, or say \$1.50. Take a cargo of 30,000 stems of Jamaica bananas, grading at 70 per cent, and yielding 21,000 "count bunches" at the above price. These reach New York costing \$31,500. From the 21,000 bunches drop 7 per cent, or 1470 bunches, as waste through ripe and broken bananas; there would remain 19,530 shalable "count bunches." These would sell a bunch at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$5.50. Take the average price at \$3.50, they would

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yield \$68,355, or a profit of \$36,855 on \$31,500, that is to say, a profit of more than 100 per cent on a 30-day transaction. In England the wholesale price is 4d. per finger for full-sized fingers, nine-hand bunches, with 12 fingers to the hand, give 108 fingers for sale; three-hand bunches give 144, and so on. The freight charges to England are much higher; nevertheless, the percentage of profit much exceeds that of a shipment to America, so much higher is the selling price on the other side.

## CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Some striking facts concerning the part timber had taken in winning the war, and the work of the Canadian Forestry Corps, in cutting that timber, were given by Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, D. S. O., Legion of Honor, who commanded the Canadian Forestry Corps, at the front, in an address at the Engineers Club in Montreal. The Canadians, said General White, produced 2,000,000 tons of timber in France alone, for war service. "Had it not been for the marvelous foresight of the French people in conserving and producing these forests, and then giving them for the national service the war would certainly have been lost," declared the general. "They had grown these forests with great care, and they were wonderfully beautiful and productive, but they were at once given over for the national salvation. The lesson should prove of value to us, because some people think that our forests will never run out, but without sane conservation they will. The result of the French forestry work is shown by the fact that the timber we cut in France for the war was equivalent in value to the rationing of 15,000,000 men." In one area replanting had been carried on in such manner that the Canadians had cut 20,000,000 feet from what was a few decades ago nothing more than a piece of waste country. There was a vast amount of work in this forestry service at the front, said General White, but the Canadians got partly even with the Germans for the manner in which they had deliberately set out to ruin everything in France from machinery to forests, by making the German prisoners work in cleaning the forests as the Canadians cut them up.

## CANADIAN MISSION IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Owing to the fact that the Canadian Trade Commission to Russia finds it impossible to carry out the objects of its mission owing to the unsettled condition of the country, the members of it, Colonel Dennis and Mr. C. J. Just, have cabled that they are returning to Canada. Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, who went over recently to study the financial conditions in Russia, is going on to Omsk, while Mr. Wilgress, who was secretary of the commission and who was formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner in Vladivostok, is remaining in that city for a while.

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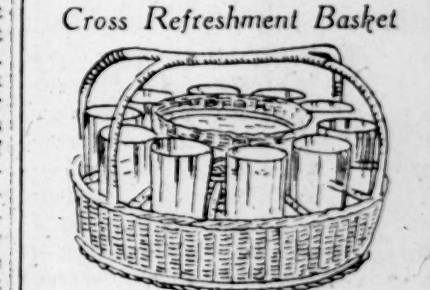
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## MUSIC

## The Week in Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania**—Vend's "La Forza del Destino," as reviewed recently in New York, was given here by the Metropolitan Opera Company for what was announced as the first time in Philadelphia. It wasn't. The opera was first presented in the Academy of Music on March 24, 1895, and it was given again in 1891. The audience was greatly pleased with the Metropolitan production, and no wonder. Those responsible for music and the stage management, Messrs. Ordynski, Letti, Siedle, and Agnelli had conspired to noteworthy purpose in the setting. The cast was the best procurable. Caruso, in the prime of vocal condition and in the liveliest of humor, lifted the part of Don Alvaro to the highest plane of operatic performance. Better singing of two men together is not heard than the duet of Don Alvaro and Don Carlos (Giuseppe de Luca). Thomas Chalmers (Luca) of the Boston Opera Company made an incisive impression as Father Melitone, a part that meant much to the ensemble as providing the solid element of comedy relief. He listened as cleverly as he sang. Giordano Palmieri had a little part and made much of it without overdoing. Rosa Ponselle's Donna Leonora was strikingly good to behold and to hear, she sang with aquiline assurance and the inborn art of free-fung gesture that belongs peculiarly to the Italian singer. The voice was as flexible as limp leather and as true as gospel. Raymond Delaunoy, with conspicuous credit to himself, and at brief notice, took the part of Preziosillo and improved to the fullest extent its lyric opportunities. Gennaro Papi conducted, and kept the untouchable score in a riverlike motion.

A "Musicians' Assembly Evening," with 12,000 persons thronging the building, associated the Philadelphia Orchestra under Dr. Stokowski with the great organ of the Wanamaker store, played by Charles M. Courboin, the Belgian. At the dinner preceding the program nearly every prominent musician of the city was present. The organ was the instrument installed in Festival Hall, St. Louis, for the exposition of 1904. There it was played by Alexandre Guilmant, Dr. J. Fred Wille, and others. (Dr. Wille, by the way, might have gone on playing it for Mr. Wanamaker as the store organist, but he did not care to sacrifice his Bach Choir for the engagement.) When at St. Louis the organ had 140 stops. It now has 232. Organ and orchestra alternated in the program, and finally, as the feature of the evening, Widor's sixth symphony in G minor was played. This was the first performance of the work with an orchestra in America. This sixth symphony (Widor has written 11) is dedicated to Mr. Courboin, the organist of the evening. It is a magnificent work. Sometimes the orchestra of 84 players was shouted down by the golden forest of pipes overhead, but even when strings were indistinguishable and the frail reeds bowed to the might of the big tubs above them, one had the thrilled consciousness that all the intricacies in the symphony were voluminously filled by the orchestra. The massive effects of brasses and drums told for their full value. In the forepart of the program the orchestra had alone played Beethoven's third Leonore overture, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," Wagner's "Liebestod" from "Tristan and Isolde," and the organ alone performed Bach's C minor "Passacaglia," Havemann's "Christus Resurrexit," Franck's andante from "Pledge Symphonique," an allegro by de Boeck, Franck's chorale, No. 3.

Rachmaninoff seemed greater than ever in the performance of his first concerto (in F sharp minor) with the Philadelphia Orchestra at the week-end concert. It is hard to realize

that this vivid, varied, splendidly animated composition came from its maker's hands ere he was 19 years old. The orchestral parts remain a manuscript, for the composer is not yet satisfied with the score, but an edition for two pianos has found its way into print. The independent nature of the orchestra's transactions is particularly significant. The orchestra is never allowed to be the mere gap-stopping time server. The piano's cadenza in the first movement is like an independent étude, yet it does not travel too far from its point of origin. Before the concerto came Lalo's ear-inveigling "Rhapsodie Norvegienne," and after it came Rabaud's noble second symphony in E minor. The official announcement of the concert said: "After its first performance in this country, on Oct. 24, 1913, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor of Boston (the present commentator), wrote to Mr. Stokowski, saying: 'When you found that symphony, yours must have been the rapture of a discoverer into whose ken a new planet swims; to which he replied: 'You are right. I was overjoyed. All summer long I played the music to myself in a sort of ecstasy.' This article is further quoted as saying of the work: 'It seemed then, and it seems now, one of the distinctively high-minded and fine-tempered works of modern musical authorship. It bears witness to patriotic sentiment in the composer. It has not the rugged intellectuality of Brahms or even of Mahler, but it is a work nobly conceived and at the same time easy to play.'

Miccha Levitzki, the young Russian pianist, had a thoughtful, thoroughly musical audience, including many professional pianists, for his Academy of Music recital. His chief offering was Beethoven's sonata "Appassionata." He was surrounded with Bach's "Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue," a Gluck-Brahms gavotte; Mozart's "Rondo Alla Turca," a group of Chopin, and other numbers. Everything was played with studious simplicity and self-effacing modesty. The large capacity for growth is not the least inspiring aspect of Levitzki's art. He has gone very far, he is sure to go much farther, because he is aware of the untrodden heights and the long reaches of the upward trail before him. Yet he has already achieved an altitude that pianists of globe-girdling renown have not attained.

## Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—On the twentieth Boston Symphony Orchestra program Mr. Rabaud produced, for the first time here, a work of the new Italian school, by G. Francesco Malipiero, entitled "Le Pause del Silenzio" ("The Pauses of Silence"). This is in "Seven Symphonic Expressions," so called, but the work is in one movement. In these movements or episodes, there is a motive, which is supposed to represent songs, shudders, cries and lamentations.

On a first hearing, it is next to impossible to view the composer from his own or, in fact, any special standpoint, or to say whether Malipiero is an innovator or an imitator; for his expression is strangely reminiscent of Debussy, Strauss, and many another of the latter day impressionists. He uses about every known instrument in the modern orchestra, and scores very cleverly. But does the composer say anything worth while? One hopes he does, but the answer is not favorable at the present moment. Possibly the piece suffered by following a wonderfully clear performance of the Mozart symphony in D, without minutely, which began the program.

Then there was the Liszt "Mazepa" Symphonic Poem, the closing number of the concert. Once a puzzler to the wise ones, it is now well understood, although it is as blatant as ever, for the most part.

Jacques Thibaud was the soloist, and he played the now well-worn violin

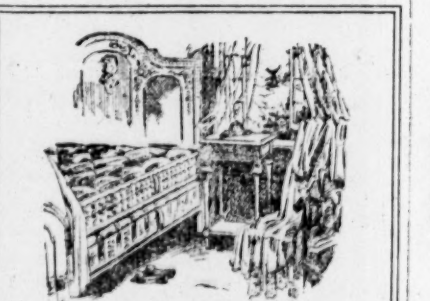
concerto in B minor of Saint-Saëns, for the first time here, although he has been heard in the work with the orchestra in Cambridge, and elsewhere. Saint-Saëns wrote the concerto for Sarasate, and it could also well be said that it was written for Thibaud, for the performance showed a complete understanding between composer and interpreter. In clearness, finish, and general exposition, there was little left to be desired. Such a performance was memorable, a model of its kind.

On the evening of Wednesday, April 2, Sergei Adamsky, tenor, gave a concert, mostly of Russian music, though there were two Spanish songs by Omsa, from the cycle "Cretarea di mi Tiera," with others by Italian and American writers. Mr. Adamsky showed pleasing voice in purely lyric numbers, but in such as the improvisation from Giordano's "Andrea Chénier," an intensely dramatic piece, the singer was not so fortunate, for despite much tonal beauty, his vocal mechanism was hardly adequate. A group of Russian folk songs were sung in well high faultless vocal finish and authoritative interpretation. The singer was assisted by Arthur Hadley, cellist, and Edna Sheppard, pianist, who played Chevallard's violoncello sonata, with fine ensemble, although the work was one so dry and without musical value, that one regrets that two such excellent artists should have wasted their labor on such a work.

On the evening of Thursday, April 3, there was a concert by Rosa Raisa, soprano, and Giacomo Rimini, baritone, both members of the Chicago Opera Company, which brought to mind the old-fashioned opera "star" concert of long ago. The program included a great variety, from "Casta Diva" and the "Largo al factotum" to things of the present moment, and the "extras" were nearly equal to the program itself. Miss Raisa again gave evidence that she has a wonderful voice, but it was also evident that her sphere is in opera, and not as an interpreter of lyric songs. Mr. Rimini sang the "Largo al factotum" in loud voice without a suggestion of dynamic variation, and that was the principal fault in the singing of his other numbers. There was no variety or contrast. The applause was often in inverse ratio to the interpretation.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its regular concert in Cambridge on the evening of Thursday, April 3, at which Joseph Malikin, the first cellist of the orchestra, was the soloist. The event of chief interest was the repetition of Edward Burlingame Hill's four pieces for orchestra, "Stevensiana," heard the previous week in Boston. The impression of good writing obtained at the former hearing was strengthened. Cambridge residents have sometimes complained regarding the abilities of the soloists who "assist" the orchestra at these concerts. Such complaint might well be in order now. Mr. Malikin's wobbly intonation and scratchy tone marred an otherwise enjoyable concert.

Mr. Heifetz, on the afternoon of Sunday, March 30, before a packed house, gave an exhibition of satisfying and pleasurable violin playing. The program was rather commonplace, but the faultless technique and the beautiful tone made the listening a joy.



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## CANADA'S INFLUENCE IN PEACE COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**OTTAWA, Ontario**—There has been considerable discussion and some criticism regarding the absence of Sir Robert Borden and other ministers of the Crown in Europe where they are attending, as is well known, the Peace Conference. The criticism, it should be observed, is largely on the part of the opposition in the House of Commons, it being claimed by some of the critics that Mr. Lloyd George is quite able to safeguard the interests of Canada at the conference without the assistance of Canadian representatives. An interview with Mr. John W. Dufoe, the editor of the Manitoba Free Press, is consequently peculiarly opportune at the present moment and the opinions expressed by him carry the more weight, as he has the confidence and respect not only of the Unionists but of those sitting to the left of the speaker. Mr. Dufoe is one of the best known editors in Canada today, a lifelong Liberal, but who, since a Unionist Government was first broached by Sir Robert Borden, has been a consistent and persistent supporter of that form of government. At the special invitation of Sir Robert Borden he joined the British Mission to the Peace Conference in an advisory capacity and has only just returned to Canada.

In the course of the interview Mr. Dufoe first spoke as follows: "Criticism of the presence of Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues in Paris—of which there appears to be a good deal in Canada—must be based upon a reluctance to face the realities of the situation. Those who take this view are willing, apparently, to contract Canada out of the society of nations, so far as having anything to say about the future international order of the world is concerned. If this refusal to accept any measure of responsibility for taking part in the after-the-war settlement meant that we thereby protected Canada for all future time against all risks of war or international friction something might be said for it, but there can be no cloistered existence for Canada. The old international order has cost Canada 60,000 human lives and \$1,500,000,000; an attempt is now being made to create, in the face of powerful opposition, much of it secret, a new order that will make difficult the otherwise inevitable recurrence of this tragedy at half-century intervals. If the Canadian people want this insurance against a recurrence of war, they ought to be pleased that they have representatives at Paris capable of giving expression to their views and not altogether lacking either in the power to give effect to them. Do those critics want Canada to say that she is not concerned in the decisions that are reached at Paris? Or that, though concerned, they have such confidence in the great powers committee, assisted by the

representatives of China, Siam, Portugal, Arabia, Siberia, and other nations that they will accept without question whatever settlements they may make? Either attitude would be a repudiation by Canada of her position in the world which she had won by her achievements in the past five years.

"It is suggested in Canada that our delegates have no real power in Paris. This is not correct. It would be quite accurate to say that Sir Robert Borden, General Botha and Mr. Hughes meet British ministers on terms of entire equality and their views receive respectful consideration. The British representation on the Council of Ten changes its personnel; Sir Robert Borden has served upon it, upon occasion, as one of the British representatives. Canadian opinion is thus heard, directly or indirectly, in the council room of the conference and its influence depends in part, of course, upon the authority with which it is expressed. This is why it is especially desirable that Canada should be represented in these gatherings by the Prime Minister himself."

**JAPAN TO BUILD AEROPLANES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**OTTAWA, Ontario**—In a highly interesting report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama, Mr. A. E. Bryan, deals with the demand for aeroplane lumber and accessories in Japan, after referring to the attention which the Japanese are now giving to aviation, and to the fact that last January by an arrangement with the French Government a party of some 50 flying officers arrived in Tokyo, and these are now engaged in giving instructions at the various Japanese aerodromes. The Japanese having but few up-to-date machines, the Frenchmen brought their own aeroplanes with them. The keenest interest has been aroused in aviation, and Miss Ruth Law has been giving exhibition flights under the auspices of the Aero Club of Japan. Continuing his account of these activities, Mr. Bryan adds that it has now been decided to build aeroplanes in Japan. The authorities intend to build 600 planes during this year. The engines are to be imported from abroad, but the fuselages will be built here entirely. This will mean a new market for Canadian aeroplane spruce, and also for the many materials and parts necessary for aeroplane construction, such as wire, screws, bolts, nails, forgings, stampings, turn-buckles, varnish, aluminium, rubber, and so forth.

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## ALIEN PROPAGANDA IN THE DOMINION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**TORONTO, Ontario**—Speaking on the subject of "Pernicious Propaganda," C. H. Cahane, K. C., Director of Public Safety for Canada, told the Empire Club that he "had lists recently compiled from the returns of the Canada Registration Board, giving the names and addresses of nearly 64,000 Russians of the age of 16 years and over, now resident in Canada. Of these about 11,000 are resident in Montreal, 10,000 in Toronto, 2000 in Hamilton, 3000 elsewhere in towns and villages of Ontario, 10,300 in Manitoba, 16,650 in Saskatchewan, and 6500 in Alberta, with comparatively few in the Maritime Provinces."

"Of the Austro-Hungarians about 70,000 registered as alien enemies, of which Winnipeg and Montreal contain the largest numbers, but there are comparatively few who are not affected by this propaganda carried on in their native language. The brains of the entire movement in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and elsewhere in Canada, however, are largely English, Irish and Canadian; and although in the city of Montreal there are probably 15,000 to 20,000 adherents of radical Socialist associations, the French and Roman Catholic population of the Province of Quebec has never been incited with this virus."

"The office of The Canadian Forward in Toronto, which has been the chief organ of the Social Democratic Party, of which Isaac Bainbridge is the chief executive and editor, was, he alleged, 'during the first years of the war, one of the most active agents for the publication and distribution of radical literature printed in the English language, and he probably has had the largest personal following of any single individual engaged in this propaganda among English-speaking workers in Canada.'"

The speaker also referred to the Industrial Workers of the World, and declared that "the leaders of the Red Guard, or the revolutionary movement in Finland, were chiefly recruited from the I. W. W. organizations of the United States and Canada, thousands of dollars having been contributed by both countries to support this revolutionary movement in Finland." He further remarked that large sums of money had been sent from Russia and Finland to carry on the propaganda in Canada and that their agents were both "adroit and subtle in their work." He added that the matter contained in the official publications distributed throughout the country was seditious and disloyal as well as irreligious.

**HOUSING PROBLEM IN CANADA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**FREDERICTON, New Brunswick**—The New Brunswick government is accepting the federal government's proposal as regards Dominion assistance in meeting the housing problem in the Province and a federal loan of \$1,000,000 will be expended to improve housing conditions. The money will be lent by the provincial government to municipalities of the Province and under legislation which the government has introduced in the House of Assembly here the municipalities will be authorized to make loans either to housing companies or to individuals. The municipalities will also have authority to expropriate land which may be needed for housing purposes. Another provision of the legislation will permit loans to be made through the existing provincial Farm Settlement Board—a feature of the legislation evidently intended to bring aid from the federal loan within easier reach of the people in the rural districts. In the urban areas town planning schemes, as well as housing schemes, may be carried out under the bill.

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## FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Saracen's Head, Snow Hill—  
By B. W. Matz, Editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 29 and Dec. 19, 1918, and on Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 21, Jan. 28, Feb. 7, Feb. 18, Feb. 25, and March 12, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is nothing so calculated to make a place famous for all time as a mention of it in one of Dickens' books. It may have had a past history by association with notable names and events which give it prominence in our annals for a time, but if it is a building, when it is demolished it soon passes out of memory. If, however, Dickens has drawn a pen picture of it, or, in the case of an old inn, has used it for the enactment of a scene in one of his stories, it is never allowed to be forgotten, and even when it is razed to the ground its fame survives as a Dickens landmark, if it was nothing else.

This is the case with the Saracen's Head Inn, Snow Hill, long since demolished; yet its name is familiar to all readers of "Nicholas Nickleby," because it was the hotel from which Squeers took coach with his boys for Dotheboys Hall. Most persons know this, and, but for the fact, the name of Saracen's Head would recall little or nothing to the ordinary Londoner.

It stood on Snow Hill or Snow Hill, as it was called in the very early days, and its exact location was two or three doors from St. Sepulchre's Church down the hill; it was one of London's oldest and most historic inns, dating back to the Twelfth Century. The first mention of it that we can find is in a volume by John Lydgate, the Benedictine monk, who flourished in the early part of the Fifteenth Century, and who is best remembered by his poem, "The London Lyckpenny." He tells the story of the origin of the name, which is interesting as fixing an early date at which the inn existed, and refers to the inn's name again in the following stanza of one of his poems:

Richardson has some next by succession,  
First of that name—strong, hardy and able—  
Was crowned Kins, called Coeur de Lyon,  
With Saracen's head served at his table.

The inn, by virtue of its situation, was in the center of many an historic event enacted in the surrounding streets and would naturally be the resort of those taking part in them. And if records existed many a thrilling tale could be gathered from their pages. As it is, only meager details can be furnished.

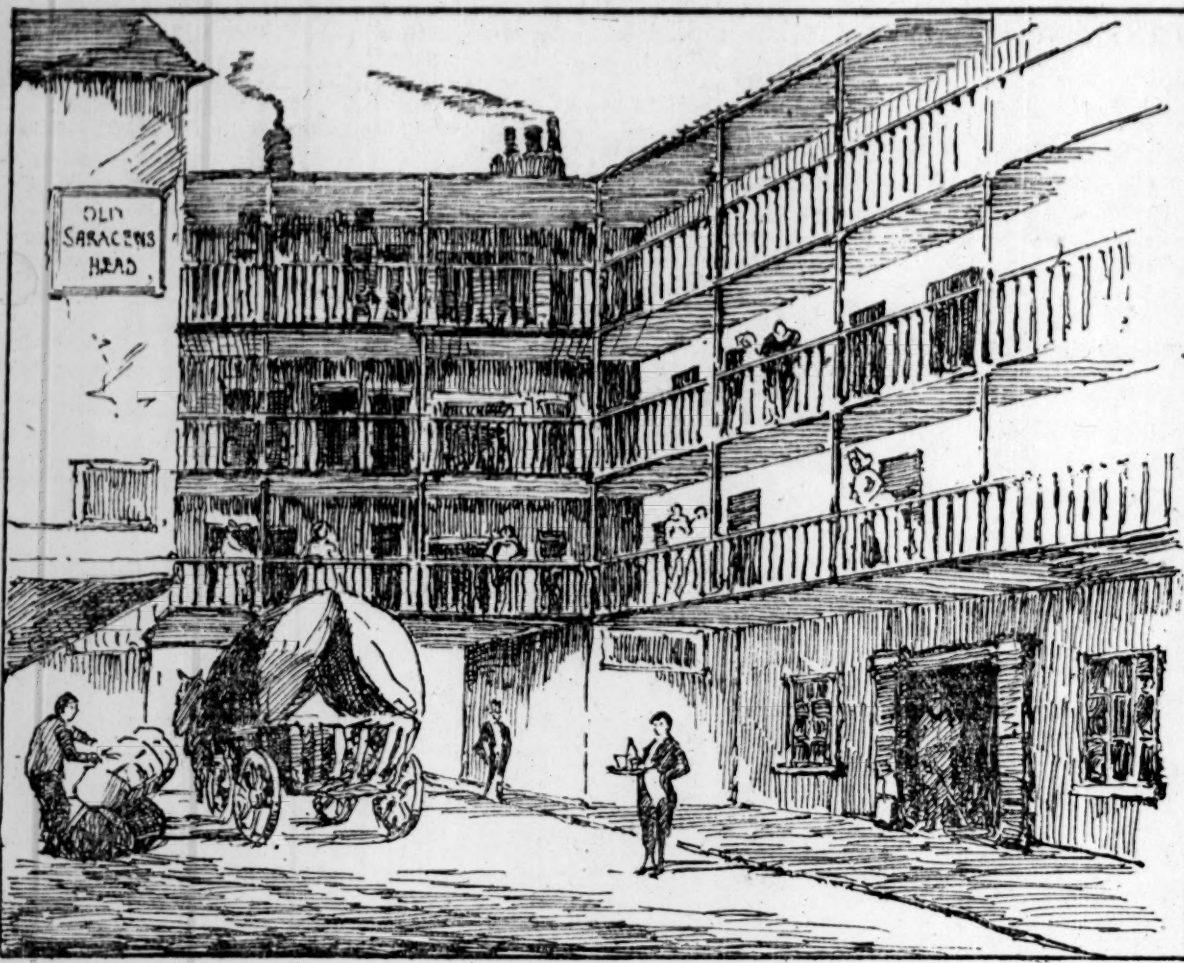
In 1522 Charles V of Germany, when on his visit to London, stayed at the inn, and his retinue occupied 300 beds, whilst stabling for 40 horses was needed also, evidence that it was no mean hostelry, in spite of the fact that Stow's record of the inn's existence in his "Survey of London" is confined to the following sentence: "Hard by St. Sepulchre's Church is a fayre and large inn for the receipt of travelers, and bath to signe the 'Saracen's Head'."

A few years later (1617) we get another reference to the hostelry in William Fennor's "The Comptor's Commonwealth," a book describing the troubles of an unfortunate debtor in the hands of creditors and jailers. Herein is an allusion to a sergeant "with a phynomy much resembling the 'Saracen's Head' without Newgate," alluding, of course, to the figurehead on the signboard of the inn.

It goes without saying that the famous Pepys knew the house, and we have the following entry in his diary as confirmation: "11 Nov. 1661. To the wardrobe, with Mr. Townsend and Mr. Moore and then to the 'Saracen's Head' to a barrel of oysters." How Bob Sawyer and Benjamin Allen would have revelled in that occasion!

The inn and the church were both victims of the great fire in 1666, but both were rapidly rebuilt on the old sites. From the time the original inn was erected in the Twelfth Century, until the last of its race on the same site was demolished in 1868 doubtless there had been more than one Saracen's Head, and through this long stretch of years it was a favored resort of all sorts and conditions of men.

In 1672 John Bunyan, after his release from Bedford jail, paid frequent visits to London by coach to the "Saracen's Head," and it is recorded that he spent several nights within its hospitable walls; and we are told that Dean Swift made the inn his headquarters in 1710 on his visits to London from Ireland. An even more famous man still, in the person of Horatio Nelson, at the early age of 12 years, stayed a night there prior to making his first voyage in a merchant ship in 1770. Many years afterwards, when he had become world famous as Lord



The Saracen's Head

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Nelson, the proprietor of the hostelry, in honor of the early event, named his spartan coach after the admiral. There are a few bare facts worth recording of an inn which was the most prominent of the coaching inns of London, as it was one of the largest and most flourishing. At one period of its history coaches started for almost every large town in England and Scotland, and over 200 horses were kept in readiness for the purpose.

During the years 1780-1868 the inn had been managed by three generations of the Mountain family, the most notable member of which, owing perhaps to the coaching era then being at its height, was Sarah Ann Mountain, who succeeded her husband in 1818. In keeping in those days was one of the most ancient and honorable of professions, and Mrs. Mountain was evidently an ornament to the calling. She was a keen competitor in the business of coach proprietors and set the pace to other coach owners by putting on the first really fast coach to Birmingham, which did the journey of 109 miles in 11 hours. At that time 30 coaches left her inn daily, amongst them being the "Tally Ho!" the fast coach referred to, whose speed was told, was the cause of the furious racing on the St. Albans, Coventry, and Birmingham roads up to 1838. At the rear of the inn Mrs. Mountain had a busy coach factory, and she sold her vehicles to other coach proprietors. One of her advertisements announced that "Good, comfortable stage-coaches, with lamps, could be purchased 'at 110 to 120 guineas'."

It was at this period of its prosperity that Dickens made the Saracen's Head a center of interest in his novel "Nicholas Nickleby." Ralph Nickleby, being anxious to find employment for his nephew Nicholas, called upon him one day and produced the following advertisement in the newspaper:

"Education—At Mr. Wackford Squeers' Academy, Dotheboys Hall, at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge in Yorkshire, youths are boarded, clothed, booked, furnished with pocket money, provided with all necessities, instructed in all languages living and dead, mathematics, orthography, geometry, astronomy, trigonometry, the use of globes, algebra, single stick (if required), writing, arithmetic, fortification, and every other branch of classical literature. Terms, 20 guineas per annum. No extras, no vacations, and diet unparalleled. Mr. Squeers is in town, and attends daily from one till four, at the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, N. B. An able assistant wanted. Annual salary £5. A Master of Arts preferred."

"There!" said Ralph, folding the paper again. "Let him get that situation, and his fortune is made."

After some little discussion, Nicholas decided to try for the post, and the two men set forth together in quest of Mr. Squeers at the meeting place announced in the advertisement.

(To be concluded)

**TINPLATE WAGES REDUCED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SHARON, Pennsylvania—All employees of the hot mills of the American Sheet & Tinplate Company have had a reduction in wages of 5 per cent.

## COST OF WELFARE WORK AND RATES

Financing of Recreational Work by Public Utility Corporations Raises Debatable Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—How far public utility corporations should go in financing welfare and recreational work among their employees is a question under consideration by many consumers and patrons, inasmuch as the cost of this work ultimately is covered in the rates charged by the corporations for service. These consumers and patrons would like to know the effect upon rates of the large expenditures of some public utility corporations for welfare work.

Various state commissions have had the question presented and have given decisions on certain phases. The Gas and Electric Light Commission of Massachusetts, it is stated by Gen. Morris Schaff, a member, will not approve a request by public utility corporations under its jurisdiction to capitalize in welfare and recreational work. "Speaking for myself," he stated, "I have not approved such requests because I believe employees of utility corporations should be paid fair wages, out of which they could provide their own entertainment."

Among the employees of utility corporations which provide more or less elaborate welfare and recreational facilities are some who would prefer the policy stated above. The percentage of such employees is larger than a surface inquiry would reveal because, as one person who has joined clubs of employees pointed out, "you stand better with the officials if you take an interest." An addition to wages of the pro rata cost of the welfare work would suit such employees better than the gift of special service or entertainment.

Ready justification of the welfare work is offered by the corporations which present statistics indicating that greater stability in the personnel of employees and fewer labor troubles have followed the new policy. They concede that the cost of welfare work does not come from the purses of officials and stockholders and so does not reflect any benevolence toward employees, but defend the charge against operating expenses on the ground of alleged greater efficiency and contentment among employees, which, they say, assures better service to the public.

Comments from consumers show no

objection to any necessary expenditure by the corporations along lines that will provide greater comfort and safety for employees under working conditions, but many question the propriety of using income derived from the public to furnish gymnasiums, theatrical entertainment, and supervision of home affairs, which are extraneous to the performance of duty, especially if such provisions make for higher rates for service.

## AMERICANIZATION UNDER NEW PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An Americanization plan that provides for imparting constructive information relating to the alien races to the natives of the United States, has been put into operation by the Service Unit of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, in cooperation with the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration and other agencies interested. Meetings were begun this week in the various school centers.

Each program requires all present, native and alien, to sing together patriotic American songs; and it requires all present to listen to music of at least one alien nation whose people are largely represented in Boston's population. An alien speaker talks about this country and its people; and an American speaker talks about America and American citizenship. The alien speakers will come largely from the New America Club. The American speakers will come from the former four-minute men, they being trained to make terse talks. Information is to be conveyed largely by the universal language of pictures, supplemented by silent talks on the screen and the equally universal language of music.

Current government information will be a feature of all programs, on such subjects as the Victory Loan, savings, welfare of soldiers and sailors, and recruiting.

## CANADIAN COTTON PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec—"I am of the opinion that the Canadian Cotton Mills will have all the business they can take care of," said Mr. E. A. Robertson, of Canadian Cottons, Limited, when asked what the outlook was for the coming season. According to Mr. Robertson's analysis of the situation, the cotton mills of Canada will be working overtime this season, and in the cotton trade a very favorable condition will prevail.

## NEW VARIETIES OF TREES DISCOVERED

E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum Brings Hundreds of Specimens to United States From Countries of Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Appreciation of the Arnold Arboretum as an institution of world-wide scope and usefulness is enhanced by an account of the two-year exploration trip of E. H. Wilson, of the Arboretum, to Korea, Formosa, and outlying islands of Japan. Mr. Wilson found most of his collection had reached Boston before him, and the Arboretum, of which Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent is director, already is sharing with the whole world the fruits of the trip—about 300 new growing plants, shrubs, and trees, and 30,000 dry specimens.

California will be especially interested in the discoveries made in Formosa, where the climate is similar. The northern states will welcome the new varieties of pear and crab apple trees he brought home from Korea. Landscape artists will find their tasks made easier and more interesting by the low, ground-covering evergreens in his collection, as well as by the new birch, oak, maple, fir, pine, elm, cedar, spruce, and other trees. Furniture and all other wood manufacturers can learn of new sources of raw material, while home gardens will be enriched by new varieties of azaleas, honeysuckle, lilacs, roses, magnolias, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, and many other flowers of surpassing beauty.

Several governments have asked to share in the information gained and in the distribution of seeds and plants by the Arboretum. The English Government called Mr. Wilson to learn if a certain tree desired in reforestation in that country, as a part of its reconstruction program, could be found in the Far East. This turning to the Arnold Arboretum is due both to the new interest being taken everywhere in conservation and to the recognition that the Arboretum's collection, accumulated during 40 years, makes possible a high order of service.

Aided by the Japanese

"The Japanese Government," he continued, "placed every facility at my disposal for the trip, as the Arnold Arboretum's work is fully appreciated there. The Japanese Government of Korea asked for a report upon the trip with the intention of applying any discoveries to its reforestation problems. For our own Department of Agriculture I was able to find a pear tree in the Yalu River basin, near Manchuria, that will grow in any of our northern states. While the 300 specimens may seem a small number, it must be remembered they are all new varieties heretofore unknown in this country, or elsewhere outside of the Far East, and many were unknown there, for I went where no other white man had been before."

Nothing is for sale at the Arboretum, but information is being given to inquiries from all parts of the world. The seed and plants are being distributed only to established parks, government agencies, gardens, and nurseries which can cultivate them properly. Only the hardy varieties are being planted at the Arboretum. Those requiring a warm climate are going to California, Florida, Porto Rico, certain counties in England, Ireland, and Scotland warmed by the Gulf Stream, to New Zealand and other countries. "Of the 300 varieties," said Mr. Wilson, "about two-thirds will flourish in the New England climate, or in our northern states, as they came from Korea. The other third came from

Formosa and other islands where the climate is similar to California. Many are growing extinct and we consider it one of the Arboretum's most important functions to preserve them for future generations, not merely in the United States, but wherever they will grow. The Taiwan tree, which is of the same family as the California redwoods, and nearly as large, is disappearing from Formosa, the only place it is found. The Japanese said I would not be able to find either seed or plants of this tree, but I did, and presented some to the Botanical Gardens of Tokyo. One doubtless soon will be growing in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and others in the big tree reservations of California."

**Tree Grows to Height of 250 Feet**  
This tree Mr. Wilson saw growing in Formosa to a height of 250 feet. For the first 180 feet it grew straight up without a branch and is crowned with dark green foliage. The age of the oldest of these trees is 3000 years, and they are survivors of a geological period when whole forests existed. Another tree of special interest to California is a cedar of great bulk. It has a girth of 40 or 50 feet and grows 200 feet high. Both the Taiwan and the cedar, or *Chamaecyparis formosensis*, to give its technical name, are handsome in their young state, say at eight to twelve years, so that California and similar climates will not have to wait unreasonably long to find them ornamental, even if only the year 1919 will see their full development.

Of the sight-seeing side of the trip Mr. Wilson spoke enthusiastically. It was his sixth trip to the Far East in the last 20 years. "Korea, in the spring, is entrancingly beautiful," he exclaimed. "The development of roads since the Japanese began their work there made it possible for me to go to many places never before visited, and I traveled nearly 10,000 miles in the two years, including Formosa and the outlying islands. You could spend weeks traversing the forests on the border of Korea and Manchuria. One of the most beautiful trees I saw was a juniper on Bonin Island, which had not been visited for exploration since Perry's trip in 1853. It grows about 35 feet high with the most graceful downward and outward sweep of the branches. California will get some of the seed of this tree, as will other similar climates. A new birch, which is distinctive for being heavier than water, will be added to the forests of our northern states. It is considered the most valuable lumber in Korea. I found a new variety of China fir in Formosa that grows 200 feet high and which is becoming extinct rapidly. It will thrive in warm climates everywhere."

More than 700 photographs taken by Mr. Wilson in remote places and of rare plants and trees are considered among the most valuable additions to the Arboretum's records and soon will be available for those institutions especially interested.

## NEW ZEALANDERS ON TRANSPORT

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—With nearly 1000 New Zealand troops on board bound for home from France via the Panama Canal, the British transport Remuera has arrived here for coal.

## RELIEF TOUR IN NORTH RUSSIA

Red Cross Agent Describes the Work of Taking Supplies to the United States Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Major C. T. Williams of the American expeditionary force, and of the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore, has returned from Archangel after a journey through northern Russia. He was sent out as head of the American Red Cross relief expedition to northern Russia, and he traveled, after reaching that country, 1500 miles over snow and ice, sometimes by reindeer sleds, sometimes in sleighs drawn by horses.

The relief ship on which Major Williams sailed last summer carried 4000 tons of Red Cross supplies, which were to be distributed to the American expeditionary force at Archangel and also to the population of the country near by. For supplies to be taken to far distant points, those difficult to reach and isolated, only the most needed things were selected, and Major Williams says that the thing of all first chosen was sugar. "I sent a trawler loaded with supplies to some Kola peninsula villages on the White Sea that had not seen a grain of sugar for two years, and for almost as long as that they had no flour."

One of the things accomplished by this commission was the setting up of agencies throughout a part of the country for looking after the Russians. At these agencies, Major Williams says, 10,000 children were being fed daily.

Major Williams expresses his belief in the Russian peasant and says that in him lies the salvation of his land. "He is a big man-child. He has the mind of a child and the heart of a child, with the strength and courage of a man. He is easily won by kindness, as the American soldier has learned." And Major Williams expresses himself firmly in declaring that he believes bolshevism has no real hold upon them.

## ELECTRIC SAFETY LAMP IN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—The use of an electric safety lamp has been introduced in the collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company in Cape Breton and the first step thus taken toward the utilization of electricity for general lighting purposes in the coal mines of the Province. Workmen in Scotia's Jubilee colliery at Sydney Mines were the first to be supplied with the electric apparatus, which consists of an illuminating bulb attached to the headgear and a steel-cased storage battery that can be connected with the waistbelt or placed in the miner's hip pocket. The electric lamp makes it easier for the miner to use both hands and it also lessens the danger of mishap, since less care in handling it is required than is necessary where the ordinary safety lamp is used.



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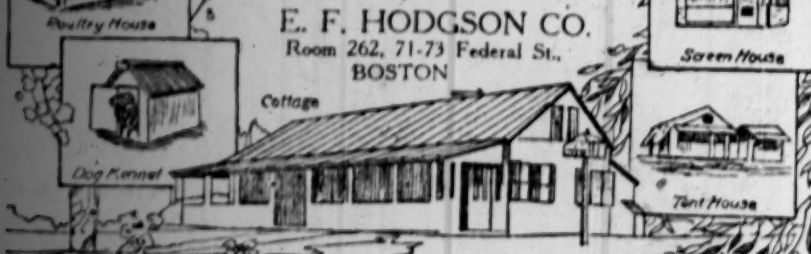
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VINCENT RICHARDS  
WINS INDOOR TITLE

Defeats W. T. Tilden 2d in  
Final Round of United States  
Singles—Alexander and Ros-  
enbaum Defeated by Favorites

**UNITED STATES INDOOR DOUBLES  
TENNIS CHAMPIONS**  
DOUBLES  
1909—J. P. Paret—C. Crain.  
1910—W. M. Eastwick—C. Crain.  
1911—W. C. Grant—Robert LeRoy.  
1912—W. C. Grant—Robert LeRoy.  
1913—T. H. Pell—H. E. Allen.  
1914—F. B. Alexander—H. H. Hackett.  
1915—F. B. Alexander—H. H. Hackett.  
1916—F. B. Alexander—H. H. Hackett.  
1917—F. B. Alexander—H. H. Hackett.  
1918—F. B. Alexander—H. H. Hackett.  
1919—F. B. Alexander—H. H. Hackett.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Vincent Richards of the University Heights Tennis Club furnished the biggest surprise of the United States indoor lawn tennis championship tournament of 1919, Friday, when he won the singles title on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory by defeating W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia in the final round, 3-6, 6-3, 6-8, 6-1, 6-4.

Richards is the youngest player ever to hold the singles championship title, as he is young enough to qualify for boy's playing and holds the junior indoor singles title. He is also, with Tilden, a senior outdoor doubles champion.

The match between Tilden and Richards was extremely hard-fought from beginning to end, with the issue in doubt up to the very last. These two players have met a number of times during the past few months, notably in the middle Atlantic states covered-court championship tournament, and in every instance Tilden has come through to victory. This time, however, he faced a brand of playing that he was unable to conquer.

Richards had remarkable control of a chop stroke and his kills at the net were not until the last stroke that the match was decided. For that matter in the final game of the last set Tilden was serving at 40-love and needed only one point to make the set 2-1. Richards smashed down the side court for a placement ace, and passed Tilden to make the game 2-0. Then the youngster drove two more returns over the net and the title was his.

Tilden fought a desperate battle and it was not until the last stroke that the match was decided. For that matter in the final game of the last set Tilden was serving at 40-love and needed only one point to make the set 2-1. Richards smashed down the side court for a placement ace, and passed Tilden to make the game 2-0. Then the youngster drove two more returns over the net and the title was his.

Tilden won the first set by a mixture of brilliant strokes and because Richards did not warm up to his work quickly. In that first set Tilden gained 25 points with 21 for Richards and it was noticeable that the errors of Richards became more aggressive in the second set, breaking through Tilden's service right at the start and again taking Tilden's service in the fifth game. The points in this set showed Richards in front, 31 to 22.

The third set was really the deciding struggle of the match. Richards again drove his way through Tilden's swift service and got a lead of 5-3 on games. At this point Tilden set himself and by a series of exceptional placements managed to square the game at five all. Richards then got the advantage game, but again Tilden put on speed and took the next three games in the set, allowing Richards only six points.

Tilden was a bit slower after the hard work in the third set and Richards drove through the fourth set, again convincing style. Tilden was set back at 6-1 and the points were 35 to 20 in favor of the boy. That last set found Richards playing the best tennis he ever displayed in his life. He was in sight of a superior triumph and refused to be denied, even though Tilden was fighting back with the ease of a much more experienced opponent. The match by points:

**FIRST SET**  
Vincent Richards—2-6 2-1 2-4 1-4-1-3-6  
W. T. Tilden 2d—4-1 4-4 0-4 1-4-2-6-6  
**SECOND SET**  
Vincent Richards—4-7 1-4 1-2 4-1-3-6  
W. T. Tilden 2d—1-5 4-2 0-4 2-6-6-6  
**THIRD SET**  
Vincent Richards—1-4 1-4 0-5 1-2 4-2-6-6  
W. T. Tilden 2d—4-2 2-0 4-0 4-1 4-0 4-4-6-6  
**FOURTH SET**  
Vincent Richards—3-6 4-0 4-6 4-6-25-6  
W. T. Tilden 2d—5-0 4-1 7-0 5-20-1-6  
**FIFTH SET**  
Vincent Richards—4-2 4-2 5-4 2-1 4-7-26-6  
W. T. Tilden 2d—4-1 4-1 2-1 4-1 5-1-25-4

The only outstanding feature of the doubles finals between W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards, who held the outdoor doubles title, and F. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, was that the vanquished pair forced the match to five sets before bowing to defeat.

It was a case of a youthful pair against two veterans of many seasons' experience. The scores never were close and it never appeared as if Tilden and Richards were in great need of exerting themselves. In the sets that they lost Tilden seemed to let down and Richards slackened somewhat

from his strenuous singles encounter of the morning. The last set explains the whole match. Richards placed the back court and glided about so swiftly and handled his racket so accurately the veteran players were quickly eliminated. The match by points follows:

**FIRST SET**  
W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards—4-6 4-4 2-5 5-6 5-6 4-25-6  
Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander—4-0 2-3 7-8 4-2-25-4  
**SECOND SET**  
W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards—1-2 2-3 2-4 2-5 2-6 2-7-25-6  
Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander—4-0 2-3 7-8 4-2-25-4  
**THIRD SET**  
W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards—6-4 2-6 1-4 4-3-25-6  
Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander—4-1 4-4 2-0-25-2  
**FOURTH SET**  
W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards—2-8 1-2 5-2 4-1-25-2  
Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander—4-0 2-3 7-8 4-2-25-4  
**FIFTH SET**  
W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards—4-1 4-4 2-0 4-3-25-6  
Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander—4-0 2-3 7-8 4-2-25-4

The result had been freely predicted beforehand. The summaries are as follows:

**UNITED STATES INDOOR SINGLES  
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Final Round  
Vincent Richards, University Heights Tennis Club, defeated W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-8, 6-1, 6-4.  
**UNITED STATES INDOOR DOUBLES  
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Final Round  
Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated F. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

LOWERS WORLD'S  
SWIMMING MARK

Norman Ross Makes Wonderful  
Showing in Event Held in the  
Pool of Illinois Athletic Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—After diligent training for three weeks to try for a new world's swimming record for the half-mile, Norman Ross, formerly of San Francisco, shattered the record by completing the distance in 10m. 55.2-58. In an open race in the swimming pool conducted by the Illinois Athletic Club in its 60-foot pool, on Thursday night.

Ross' powerful trudgeon stroke carried him to seven other record-time feats in the course of the swim. These marks for the intermediate distances were good down in the amateur athletic union record book under the heading of "Noteworthy performances." The former world's indoor record for the half-mile was 11m. 14.1-58, set by H. J. Heber of the Illinois A. C. in the same pool, in 1915.

Ross, who formerly swam for the Olympic Club, will join the Illinois A. C. swimming team after his year of unattached competition, required under A. A. U. rules, is completed. John Bennett of the Great Lakes N. T. S. and J. Wuerz of North Side Natatorium, Chicago, started the race against Ross, but could not stand the pace, and failed to finish.

The Illinois A. C. held a program of open meets instead of the National A. A. U. relay swims and other events awarded to be held at the local club on Thursday, as the national events were postponed for 30 days when the club failed to observe the A. A. U. provision for the closing of entries, according to National Secretary F. W. Ruben of New York. Following is a table of Ross' record performances:

	Old rec.	Ross rec.
600 yards	7m. 31s.	7m. 26.5s.
900 yards	8m. 10.5s.	8m. 4s.
1,200 yards	8m. 19.5s.	8m. 12s.
1,500 yards	8m. 53.5s.	8m. 42s.
1,800 yards	9m. 31s.	8m. 18.5s.
2,100 yards	10m. 11.5s.	9m. 56.5s.
2,400 yards	10m. 59.5s.	10m. 23.5s.
2,700 yards	11m. 14.1s.	10m. 53.5s.

D. M. Steel of the Kansas City A. C. won the handicap fancy diving. A. Stegel of the Illinois A. C. won the 100-yard back stroke. D. L. Jones of the Great Lakes N. T. S. won the 40-yard free style. John Bennett of the Great Lakes N. T. S. won the 100-yard free style, and W. L. Wallen Jr. of the Great Lakes N. T. S. the 220-yard free style.

Miss Helen Thompson of the Milwaukee A. C. won the women's 100-yard breast-stroke, and Miss Barbara Dunning of the Sinal Social Center, Chicago, took the women's 40-yard free style.

STEVENS LACROSSE  
OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

NEW YORK, New York—Stevens Institute expects to turn out a strong lacrosse team this spring, as Coach Brizotte has all the members of last year's attack back in college. At the present time he is devoting most of his attention to building up a strong defense.

All of the big universities and colleges which maintain lacrosse teams are scheduled to be met, there being eight games already signed up, with one open date. The full list follows: April 5—New York Lacrosse Club at Hoboken, New Jersey; 12—Swarthmore College at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; 19—Crescent Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 26—Yale University at Hoboken, New Jersey.

May 3—Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; 10—Hobart College at Geneva, New York; 17—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 24—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.

**ALEXANDER SAILS**  
CHICAGO, Illinois—G. C. Alexander, star pitcher of the National League, has sailed from France on the Rochambeau, and is due to arrive in New York City April 14, officials of the Chicago National League Baseball Club have been advised. Officials of the Cubs hope to have him pitch their opening game, if possible, on April 23.

FINE MATERIAL  
FOR PRINCETON

Orange and Black Expects to  
Have One of Its Strongest  
Varsity Baseball Nines on  
Diamond This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Under the coaching of William Clark, the veteran baseball coach at Princeton University, the candidates for the Orange and Black varsity nine are fast getting into form for the opening game of their 1919 season when they cross bats with Swarthmore College. This will be the first real baseball season Princeton has enjoyed since the spring of 1916.

It is doubtful if Coach Clark has ever had such a wealth of promising material as he has this spring. Of last year's varsity, which among other victories won the second Harvard game by a 16-to-0 score, eight men are again on hand this season, but two of the first-string men being lost to Princeton through graduation, while practically all of the 1918 freshman team, one of the best first-year aggregations that have ever represented the New Jersey university, are also available this year. Although the schedule for the season includes contests with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia, all of whom will be represented on the diamond this season by strong teams, the chances for the Orange and Black to put a real championship nine in the field has not been as bright for a number of years before the war as at present.

W. H. Bade Is Captain

Heading the list of varsity "P" men who are out today is Capt. W. H. Bade '19, who was one of the defensive mainstays of last season's Tiger infield, where he took care of third base. Bade is, of course, expected to be seen again this year at his old station, where E. W. Keyes '21, captain and star of last spring's freshman nine, should furnish the only serious opposition.

For the battery positions, certainly one of the most vulnerable spots of any ball team, a number of first-class men are available. At the pitching end, W. A. Kirkland '19, and H. C. Margetts '21, stand out easily above the rest of the candidates. It was Kirkland who held Harvard to only three hits in the Princeton victory here last spring, and his splendid control as well as the experience gained by a year's pitching on the varsity should make him Princeton's most valuable man at that position this year. Margetts, who repeatedly pitched the 1921 to victory last season, however, is considered by many to be one of the best pitchers to make his appearance at Princeton in several years, and a few weeks' work under the tutelage of Coach Clark should make him a very dangerous man. Other pitchers who show something this season are W. A. Matlock '20, a left-hander, E. A. M. Piaget '20, L. S. Miller '21, and J. L. Werner '21. R. M. Trimble '20, catcher on last year's varsity, is the first choice at the receiving end, although it is not considered unlikely that he may eventually be shifted to the outfield later in the season.

Whitman '19, second-stringer on the 1918 varsity, and R. Prick '20, will be strong contenders for this position. Princeton this year should present an almost perfect wall of defense in the infield, where at least six first-class performers will compete for three positions. At first base, one of the two places at which there is on hand this spring no member of the 1918 varsity, a close contest should be staged between E. E. Cook '21 and H. A. Harvey '21. Both of these men having alternated at the initial sack on the 1921 first-year team with marked success. In picking the men who will play second base and shortstop, two "P" men and two 1921 regulars must be reckoned with. At the far corner, left vacant this year by the graduation in June, 1918, of Capt. W. E. Madden, J. K. Strubing Jr. '20, E. C. Kopp Jr. '21, and D. Scheerer '21 are easily first choice as the most serious contenders. Strubing played in the outfield last season, but his work around second base is both fast and certain, and he may be moved in from his old post during the coming year. Kopp and Scheerer both did excellent work in the infield on last year's freshman squad. G. T. Hagan '19, regular shortstop on the 1918 varsity, will probably again be seen there this year, although Kopp, Scheerer, and Strubing will all figure in the running here as well as at second base. Bade and Keyes are the only two contenders for third.

By far the keenest rivalry for regular places on the nine will be found in the outfield, where at least four of last season's regulars, as well as a number of former freshman first-string men, will meet in competition. The old "P" men include T. L. Raleigh '20, L. E. Rogers '20, W. M. Thompson '20, and Strubing, if the latter is not shifted to the infield. Others who will prove strong contenders for the outfield are J. H. Gray '20; A. H. Brawner Jr. '21, J. L. Hopkins '21, and G. D. Murray Jr. '21, the three latter of the 1921 freshman aggregation.

**OXFORD LENT RACES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
OXFORD, England—In the final for the Lent eights concluded March 13, Magdalen defeated Balliol College by 2-5-58, in 6m. 14s., after a fine race, the final for the four Lincoln won in 4m., leading St. Catherine's by 11s.

**RUTGERS SIGNS ANDERSON**  
NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey—C. W. Anderson has been secured as coach of the Rutgers varsity track team. He has been turning out championship teams at the Newark Central High School for years.

HARVARD COACH  
REDUCES SQUAD

Twenty-Eight Men Retained in  
Varsity Baseball—Wingate  
Rollins Spring Football Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Spring athletic affairs at Harvard University are now showing considerable activity. The appointment of a new spring football coach for the varsity, the reduction of the varsity baseball squad, and an important change in the varsity crew have tended to increase interest in Crimson sports during the past few days.

With the announcement made by P. D. Haughton '99, the former head football coach, that he would be unable to hold the position next year, it became necessary for the Crimson to pick a successor, so that spring work could be held, and Maj. F. W. Moore '93, graduate manager of Harvard athletics, has announced that Wingate Rollins '16 will have charge of the football candidates during the spring. Rollins was a substitute on the Harvard varsity eleven, which defeated Yale, 41 to 0, in the Harvard Stadium, and has had experience coaching the 1920 freshman eleven.

That Mr. Rollins has not received an appointment for the fall coaching is evident from the following statement made by Major Moore to the Crimson: "We have not yet decided upon a head coach for next fall, but hope to obtain Morris Philby '19 and Capt. W. Perkins '20. In 1908, the football coaching system was reorganized and was developed and elaborated by Haughton until formal athletics were carried in 1916. We hope to go on with this 'Haughton system,' and for this reason we are very anxious to secure some man who has either coached or played football under Mr. Haughton. I expect that the usual graduate coaches will be on hand to assist, but we do not yet know of anyone who will be able to devote his whole time to the work."

An important change was made in the seating of the Harvard varsity crew when F. B. Lothrop '21 was moved up from the second to the first eight, taking the place of G. L. Batchelder '19 at No. 6. Lothrop was on the second freshman eight last year.

Coach Hugh Duffy has made the first cut in the varsity baseball squad. The squad has been a very large one and in order to be able to devote more attention to the members of the first team, and to give the substitutes more chance to practice, Coach Duffy has divided the men into two squads. Twenty-eight men have been retained for the first squad, including Morris Philby '19 and Capt. W. Perkins '20. There are 24 men on the second squad, and it is hoped that a regular schedule will be formed for the scrub nine. The men on the first squad are:

F. K. Ballard '20, C. B. Rutherford Jr. '21, H. M. Erb '20, W. B. Felton '19, E. S. Hardell '21, Arnold Horwath '20, S. H. Johnson '20, and E. H. Stillman '21, all pitchers; A. B. Blair '21, T. H. Gammack '20, and C. S. Stillman '21, catchers; R. W. Emmons '20, W. B. Frothingham '21, N. H. Kerr '19, H. P. King '21, Capt. W. W. McLeod '19, T. J. Moehan Jr. '21, Morris Philby '19 and Capt. W. Perkins '20, infielders; and J. T. Baldwin '21, E. L. Bigelow '21, R. H. Bond '19, P. K. Ellis '19, L. B. Evans '20, R. E. Gross '19, R. P. Halliwell '20, L. P. Jones '19, and H. C. Wiswall '18 for the outfield.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
LONDON, England—Ireland beat Scotland in a junior international association football match played March 8, at Glasgow, by 2 to 1.

Oxford City beat the University in a soccer game played March 8, by 9 goals to 2. The varsity had an experimental side out and were on level terms at half time after enjoying the lead in the first portion. The defense collapsed, however, and the City forwards put on goals in rapid succession in the second half.

Middlesbrough beat Scotswood 2 to 1 in the Northern Victory Competition (association football) March 8.

The Football League has been extended from 40 to 44 clubs, with 22 in each division. Chelsea and Woolwich Arsenal, who applied for admission to the first division, have been admitted, and their places in the second division with the two extra places have been filled by the inclusion of West Ham United, South Shields, Coventry City, and Rotherham County.

At its first annual general meeting held since the outbreak of war, the Amateur Swimming Association decided to continue the suspension of the championship events during 1919, except in the case of ladies' and boys' events.

The South African Army Rugby Football beat the United Hospitals' March 12 by a try to nil, at Richmond.

**CHAMPIONS ELECT HINDS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
MANHATTAN, Kansas—G. W. Hinds '20, right forward on the Kansas State Agricultural College Missouri Valley conference championship basketball team of 1919 has been elected captain of the 1920 team, succeeding J. A. Clarke '19. Hinds is a Manhattan boy, and is a junior in agriculture. He scored 47 points for the Aggies in their championship games this winter, getting 23 goals from the floor and one from the foul line.

**APPEAL TO BIRD LOVERS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEWARK, New Jersey—Bird lovers in general, and especially members of the New Jersey Audubon Society, have been asked to write to members of the Legislature in opposition to Senate Bill No. 15, which provides for an open season for hunting the mourning dove.

MANY VETERANS  
AT CITY COLLEGE

Coaches J. H. Deering and L. B. Mackenzie Are Expected to  
Turn Out a Strong Varsity  
Baseball Nine This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The crack of the bat and the whizz of the ball into the catcher's glove is heard daily on the baseball diamond of the College of the City of New York, where a large squad is working out for the nine under the direction of Coaches J. H. Deering and L. B. Mackenzie.

Many veterans are trying to hold their places on the nine, and the coaches should have no trouble for lack of experienced material. Arthur Taft '20, second baseman on the team last year, and manager of the team this year, outlived the candidates and possibilities of the team as follows: Catchers—Frank Murray '21 was a star catcher on the freshman team last year, and also played center on the basketball team last season. Nathan Krinsky '21 was varsity catcher last year, and also played a star game at forward on the basketball team.

Pitchers—M. J. Garvey '21 was the mainstay of the pitching staff last year, winning three games and losing three games. He is a right-hander, and has a wide variety of curves. Garvey also dives on the swimming team. S. J. Matthews '19 is a right-handed pitcher with excellent control. On the varsity last year he won three games and lost one. G. J. Feigin '21 was the star pitcher on the freshman team last season. While a member of the Boys High School team he pitched a no-hit game against the High School of Commerce. Samuel Rothstein '20 is a left-hander with more than the average control.

First Base—Alexander Saxe '20 was the varsity second baseman last year. Although his fielding is good, his weak batting may cause him his position this season. Charles Piedmont '21 is a flashy player, who did well in the freshman lineup.

Second Base—William Bolotofsky '21 is a newcomer in City College baseball, but had some experience with the basketball squad. He will probably take the place of Taft, last year's second baseman.

Shortstop—J. P. Freehill '20 was captain of the team last year. He is a fair fielder and an excellent hitter. Samuel Diamondstein '21 played on the freshman nine and is expected to push Freehill for the shortstop assignment.

Third Base—J. P. McNulty '19 is a new man with much ability. He played on the basketball team last season. James O'Connor '20 was varsity third baseman last year. He has not come out for practice yet, but is expected very soon.

Outfielders—C. C. Cullen '21; Harry Lebow '19, captain; George Zuckerman '20, and James Rafi '20.

Only nine games have been definitely arranged for the College of the City of New York to date, but there are games pending with five other colleges. The schedule as arranged is:

April 5—Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey; 12—Stevens Institute at Hoboken, New Jersey; 19—Cooper Union at New York; 26—Manhattan College at New York; 26—Brooklyn Law School at New York.

May 1—Cathedral College at New York; 7—New York University in the City College Stadium; 10—Hamilton College at Clinton; 14—Seton Hall at South Orange, New Jersey.

CELTIC DROPPED A  
POINT IN FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
GLASGOW, Scotland—The Celtic dropped a point in their association football fixture with Greenock Morton on March 8, and so gave the Rangers, who defeated the Academicals by 3 to 0, a useful advantage in the competition. Rangers have now 50 points to their credit, the result of 25 victories; but although the Celtic have fully four points fewer, they have a number of games in hand and therefore have quite a good opportunity to make the finish of the struggle for the championship a stern and interesting one. At one time the Rangers appeared to have the title in their hands without any chance of losing it, but changes have occurred since then and the Celtic are likely to provide as stiff an obstacle as ever to the Rangers in their path to the head of the Scottish League.

As for the other clubs, Greenock Morton are out of the running, nine points behind the leaders. Ayr United come fourth. They have made great strides during the second half of the season, and on Saturday visited Edinburgh to play the Hibernians, whom they defeated by 1 to 0.

The scoring was not heavy in any match, except the one between Clyde and the Alderstonians, in which the latter won by 5 to 3. Clydebank lost to Partick by 3 to 1. Kilmarnock just won by a solitary goal against Dumbarton, as did Third Lanark against St. Mirren. The Hearts defeated Motherwell 2 to 1 and Queen's Park overcame Falkirk by the odd goal in five.

**PROPOSALS**  
Proposals will be received at Room 158, State House, up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, April 8, for the erection of revolving stairs in Boston for the parade of the 26th Division. Plans and specifications can be seen at the above address on and after 9:30 A. M. Friday, April 4.

**MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE TO WELCOME SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES**

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HERRMANN TESTIFIES  
IN BASEBALL SUIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Baseball history for 35 years was recounted Friday by A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, testifying in answer to unlawful monopoly charges against organized baseball made by the Baltimore Federal League Club in its suit for \$900,000 damages resulting from the disbanding of the Federal League. He declared neither the American nor the National League was operated for profit.

W. B. Ward, owner of the Brooklyn Federalers, corroborated evidence given previously that President Rasin of the Baltimore Club made the motion that the Federal League give full power to the committee of three selected to negotiate a peace pact with organized baseball.

## PICKUPS

The Chicago White Sox have released Jack Fournier to the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League.

Zach Wheat, outfielder and National League champion batsman for 1918, has just returned to the Brooklyn Nationals.

Shortstop Wortman, formerly with the Chicago Nationals, has been sold to the Columbus Club of the American Association.

Manager E. G. Barrow of the Boston Red Sox has named H. B. Hooper, the veteran right fielder, as captain of the club. Hooper held the position last summer.

The return of C. A. Comerford '188 to the Yale varsity baseball team will greatly help the Ells as they are extremely short of pitching material, and Comerford will be expected to fill in.

Three of the big college baseball nines are scheduled to get under way this afternoon. Yale is due to play Wesleyan at New Haven; Pennsylvania meets Swarthmore at Philadelphia, and Columbia faces Seton Hall at New York.

Coach Hugh Duffy of the Harvard varsity nine has been forced to cut the squad in order to give the best players more attention. Two well-known football players have been dropped. They are E. L. Casey and T. H. Enwright.

Pitcher Bagby of the Cleveland Americans opposed Pitcher Weaver of the New Orleans Southern League Club in a game recently. These two pitchers played a leading part in winning the Southern League pennant for New Orleans in 1915.

Pitcher Ehmke of the Detroit Americans appears to be in championship form this spring, as he held the Boston Braves scoreless in the four innings he pitched against them. Ehmke showed great promise when he first joined the Detroit team, but was in army service last year.

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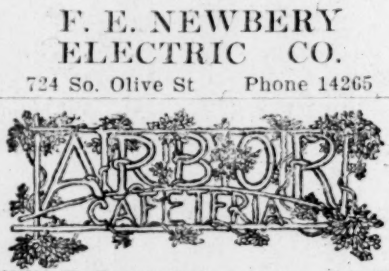
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## THE ORCHESTRA IN ENGLAND

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 22, 1918.

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—In the last article on the subject the visits to England of two eminent composers were taken as turning points in the history of the orchestra in this country. Haydn's visit led to the formation of the Philharmonic Society in the early years of the Nineteenth Century, while the Wagner Festival more than sixty years later owed its enormous success not only to the work and presence of Wagner himself, but in a very marked degree to the genius as conductor of Hans Richter. Between these epochs, however, there were other influences at work.

Although for forty years the Philharmonic Society bore the brunt of sustaining orchestral music in England, yet, with the opening of the second half of the last century, there were, in addition, two important forces in operation. Charles Hallé's achievements at Manchester have already been noticed, but those of August Manns at the Crystal Palace are of an importance that is not always recognized. In one respect, indeed, England owes him a debt of gratitude greater than it owes to Hallé, for, besides familiarizing the public with the music of Schubert and Schumann, at that time practically unknown, he gave native composers also an opportunity of being heard. Thus in 1862 Manns produced at one of his Saturday concerts the music to "The Tempest," written by a young Englishman who had studied at Leipzig. So great an impression was made that the composition was repeated at the following concert. The name of that student was Arthur Sullivan.

## Native Compositions Heard

While the work of every composer of note was fully represented at the Crystal Palace, it was practically certain that any native composition of sufficient merit would be brought before the public. Many of the best known English musicians in the present century owe to August Manns and George Grove (who was the secretary of the Palace for many years) a first performance of their works. Nevertheless these two enthusiasts had a difficult task to secure proper conditions for music at the palace. At first the concerts were held in the central transept and there was nothing but a brass band as a starting point. Five years later a concert room was fitted up, and so covered in as to exclude the noise of the many stramping feet, of shrieking engines, and of other curious and disturbing sounds in that huge place of entertainment. So arduous were Manns' duties at the Crystal Palace that he rarely took engagements elsewhere. But in 1859 he conducted the Promenade Concerts at Drury Lane, concerts which under changed conditions were afterward to be so intimately associated with the name of Henry Wood.

## Sir Henry Wood Carries On

It is this latter conductor who, in succession to Manns and Richter, has carried on the torch in the south country. In 1859 he began his daring innovations in the Promenade Concerts. These concerts in past years had been conducted according to an artistic standard which varied with successive conductors; but high-class music was introduced only in a timid spirit. As a rule mere excerpts from the great masterpieces were given and there was interpolated between these fragments much that was trivial and even vulgar. When Sullivan took up the baton he made a considerable effort to improve the programs, and in one year actually gave Beethoven's nine symphonies week by week. Yet before Henry Wood no one had recognized that there was such a large public ready to listen to the best orchestral music as would fill night by night a building of the dimensions of the Queen's Hall. This was not understood because the public in question was divided into sections. There were those who attended the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, those who followed Richter, the supporters of George Henschel, at the London Symphony Orchestra, and the considerable body of residents at Sydenham, who continued to attend the orchestral concerts at the Crystal Palace as long as these existed. Looking back now, when so great a success has been maintained during a long series of years, one finds it difficult to estimate the foresight, the courage, the wonderful energy, and the faith that were needed to make this achievement possible. The Promenade Concerts have had two most important educational results; they have not only been the means of training a first-rate orchestra, but they have welded together groups of supporters into a solid nucleus, which in its turn has gathered about it a still larger public, a public that up to that time had never recognized its inclinations toward advanced work of this order.

## Later Ventures

To go beyond this point to the consideration of the Queen's Hall Symphony Orchestra, the London Symphony Orchestra, the New Symphony Orchestra, and other developments of a like nature is not essential to the present purpose. Nor is it necessary to indicate particularly the varying fortunes of the New Philharmonic Society (which had only an existence of a quarter of a century and did not interfere in any way with the prosperity of the Philharmonic Society proper), or of the Royal Amateur Orchestra established in 1872 and lasting until the outbreak of war.

In conclusion, a glance both back-

ward and forward over the whole field may be desirable. During Handel's day the instruments of the orchestra were in rapid process of transformation; in his works it will be found that many instruments were employed that are now not in use—such as the lute, the theorbo, the viol da gamba, among the strings; and among the wind, the flute-à- bec, the oboe d'amore, the oboe da caccia, and the cornetto. Moreover, even those instruments, which are still in use, were employed in a totally different manner from that now adopted. It was the custom for the conductor to sit at a harpsichord placed in the middle of the orchestra—and to fill in what was needed from a figured bass. Handel's own scores provide evidence that for oratorios two harpsichords and two organs formed part of his orchestra.

## Harpsichord and Organ

Thus the most striking difference between the old and the new music of this order is found in the importance which was formerly given to the harpsichord or organ or both, these instruments being the foundation, as it were, of the whole orchestra in the way that the strings are now. Haydn, on the contrary, never uses the harpsichord in his orchestral works; his first symphony, written in 1759, is scored for strings, two oboes, and two horns, but there is not a trace of the harpsichord. This is especially interesting, since it was written a good many years earlier than the symphonies of Bach, who employed, besides the strings, two flutes, two oboes, one bassoon, two horns, and harpsichord. Hence it may be concluded with some probability that the disappearance of the last-named instrument is due to Haydn.

And now to take a glance forward. Of late years, the tendency in England has been to follow the lead of Germany by increasing the size of the orchestra to an inordinate degree. Will this continue in the future? Much of the work of the great masters was written for a small orchestra, and there is a large amount of first-rate music, both new and old, that does not demand a greater number of instruments than was common in the Eighteenth Century. It must be remembered, too, that even such composers as Wagner and Strauss have in particular compositions made a thoroughly economical use of their orchestral resources. Moreover, it is a peculiar attribute of the modern French masters to produce the maximum of effect with the minimum of means.

Accordingly, it may be hoped that the fashion in England will set in the direction of the small orchestra, and that English composers will write with an eye to the performance of their works by a moderate number of players. One excellent result would be that many fairly large towns could maintain such an orchestra without undue expense, and thus help forward that spread of musical education which is so marked a feature of the present day.

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—In distributing the diplomas and honor certificates to the successful students of the Cork Municipal School of Music, Mr. Joseph O'Mara spoke most highly of the results obtained in every direction by that institution. He said that after his own Limerick, his love was for Cork, but though these two places were dear to him, dearer than all was Ireland. Cork should be proud of the fact that as a city she had contributed to music for 40 years, while in the cities and towns of the three kingdoms how few had done anything for that art. Referring to the choral singing, taught and conducted by Prof. Theo. Gmur, he said that it was difficult not to speak of the work of his old and valued friend without exaggeration. Thirty-three years ago, when he (Mr. O'Mara) first came to Cork, Professor Gmur had only been a short time in the city. But whatever musical talent there then was in Cork the professor had already trained to a high pitch. He well remembered the performance of "Il Trovatore," which was the opportunity for his first acquaintance with Professor Gmur. Never in his long professional career had he heard a better rendering of the opera than under that conductorship. Professor Gmur had been intimately connected with the musical life of Cork ever since; indeed, he might say of him that he was now more Irish than the Irish themselves. The choir's rendering of excerpts from "Tannhäuser" was really excellent. The balance and tone were just and beautiful, while the rhythm, enunciation, and expression ought to satisfy the most exacting examiner. He hoped that in the near future the choir would present itself at the Feis and take top prize. They had there in Cork all the ingredients necessary for opera—magnificent choral singing and a really fine orchestra; therefore with all sincerity he recommended the establishment of an operatic class.

Turning, then, to the teaching at the school of traditional Irish music, Mr. O'Mara said there was nothing which ought to appeal to them more than their own national art. It would take too long to review the history of Irish music, but he reminded them that centuries ago, when their patriotism was on the wane, the minstrels of Ireland went round from hill to hill, valley to valley, and door to door, to sing back the people's hearts to a patriotism which they should never lose. Let them unite in doing what they could for music, and, as the minstrels did of old, revive the love of country that was ready to awake in every Irishman's heart.

Some interesting particulars as to one of the early inventors of the piano-



Sir Henry Wood

Who plays a prominent part in the development of the English orchestra.

forte are given by Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood, in the current number of Musical Opinion. The craftsman in question is William Southwell of Dublin, who was an apprentice of Ferdinand Weber of Marlborough Street, in that city. To show at how early a date in the history of the pianoforte Weber began to manufacture such instruments, it may be mentioned that one of the earliest notices of the piano in England is a play-bill of Drury Lane Theater in the year 1767, when Mr. Dibdin was announced to accompany a song "on a new instrument called the Piano Forte." A year later Mr. Harry Walsh gave a concert in Dublin, in which he performed on "the much admired instrument called the Forte Piano." In 1770 Weber manufactured a square piano. The same year William Southwell directed his master's attention to the improvement of the harpsichord, with such success, indeed, that for a time it ousted the newer instrument. By 1779 Southwell had invented the celestina harpsichord, and himself opened a factory at Fleet Street, Dublin, starting also a warehouse for harpsichords and forte-pianos. When Mrs. Billington came to Dublin, years later, she specially selected one of these celestina harpsichords on which to play her accompaniments.

However, in 1785, Southwell again turned his attention to the possibilities of the pianoforte, and thenceforward never looked backward. Purchasing the business of his old master, Weber, he opened an extensive piano factory in Marlborough Street. After many experiments, he invented the upright piano, an invention that has been incorrectly claimed for John Isaac Hawkins, whose patent, however, was not taken out until 11 years after Southwell's instrument had been on the market. Later on, Southwell extended his business to London, where he opened a shop in Lad Lane. It was there that Haydn saw Southwell's upright grand, and expressed his great delight with the instrument. Still continuing his experiments, Southwell invented the cabinet piano, and patented further improvements right up to the year 1821, when he returned to his native country. As Daniel Spillane says in his "History of the American Pianoforte," "Southwell's real place in English piano history has never been properly estimated, or yet examined." These researches of Dr. Grattan Flood have undoubtedly done something to remedy the defect.

"From Pantechnicon to Opera House" might serve as a descriptive title of the fortunes of Covent Garden in these busy days. The recent degradation of the Royal Opera House to the level of a furniture repository was due to the seizure of various hotels by the government for the many new departments of state which the war necessitated. Ordinary hotel furniture had obviously to be housed somewhere during those years of stress, and Covent Garden was chosen as the dumping ground. In May that famous house of opera will again open its doors for a period of about three months; the first season it has had since the spring of 1914. The arrangements are to be under the joint management of Sir Thomas Beecham and the Grand Opera Syndicate. Sir Thomas himself is to be the artistic director, while Mr. Percy Pitt retains his post as musical director, and Mr. Almanz as stage manager. Among others who fill their former positions are Mr. Nepoli as chorus master, Mr. Ambrosini as ballet master, and Mr. Eales as business manager. As a rule the operas are to be sung in the language in which they were written. Many of the old favorites will certainly be given; but among the novelties, so far as London is concerned, will be Puccini's three short operas, of one act each, entitled "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi." These were originally produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, toward the end of last year. There will be five subscription nights each week, and additional afternoon or evening performances on Saturdays.

## WORK AND PLACE OF SERGE PROKOFIEFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Serge Prokofiev, the Russian man of music, who came to the United States when the Great War was in its closing stages, and when the Bolshevik movement was in its heyday, will assuredly never complain in after years of the hospitality accorded to him by Americans. From the time of his arrival last fall, he has been made to feel at home as a refugee, if that word correctly describes him; and made also to feel welcome to pursue the two vocations of which he is a master, namely, playing the piano and composing. He struck up his first acquaintance with the New York public late in November, giving a piano recital and presenting a program of pieces by himself and other Russians. He received therefrom encouragement enough to cause him to venture an appearance in December with the Russian Symphony Orchestra, as soloist in his piano concerto, No. 1. His start continuing to rise, he gave a second recital in February. As propitiously as ever, he gave a third recital in Bolshoi Hall on the afternoon of March 30, playing out of his own portfolio of compositions the first sonata in F minor, three gavottes, two "Grandmother's Tales," a toccata and a piece in five movements called "Sarcasms"; and playing from the repertoire of more familiar Russian things, Scriabin's "Poème Satanique" and Moussorgsky's "Pictures from an Exhibition." Besides having won recognition this winter as an interpreter of the piano works of himself and other writers of the more modern Russian schools, he has been honored by a commission from the director of the Chicago Opera Company to write an opera; and assurance is given by Mr. Campanini, the director of the company, that the piece will be produced next season in Chicago and New York. He is said to have prepared his own libretto, after a comedy by the Eighteenth Century Italian dramatist, Gozzi; and he is understood to have spent a good many of his mornings in recent weeks at his hotel on Seventh Avenue, sketching the musical scenes and scoring for the voices and the instruments.

A stranger gaining headway in a town at a rate like his here, might conceivably inspire some George Eliot to make him the hero of a novel, though not, it should be hoped, of one with an unhappy ending. He might, indeed, inspire a George Eliot now; but he is more likely to inspire a Browning later, when Europe beckons him back, with a ribbon to stick in his coat. Lost leader and ineluctable day! The poet who celebrates them will need a pen as mordant as Mr. Prokofiev himself has used in writing his "Sarcasms" for piano.

Delicious "Sarcasms" and pungent toccatas, they and all the new composer's pieces deserve the open-minded attention of American audiences. They are the work of one of the first musical thinkers of the times. To many listeners, they will not appeal as do selections found on the classroom programs of conventional recital-givers. To many they will seem so swift in comment and so intense and concentrated in feeling as to be, perhaps, unpleasant. To many who have become accustomed to the fine piano music in terms of the sighing of Chopin and the chattering of Liszt, they will seem to have rather plain-spoken sentiment and laconic style. And then, there is the objection of those who insist that music is melody. Well and good. "Hold on to melody," as the people coming out of Barrie's Midsummer Night forest and adjusting themselves to the actualities of chairs, tables, and candlesticks, would say. Music, forsooth, who have become accustomed to melody, may be melody. But who is bold enough to explain what melody is?

## EXAMINATIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Some 16 years ago the University of Melbourne, believing that one of the most effective methods of directing and improving general musical education throughout the State of Victoria was the holding of examinations in various centers, instituted a system of public examinations in music. Since the formulation of the system—which was initiated by Professor Peterson, at that time director of the University Conservatorium—it has grown rapidly in influence and efficiency.

Beginning with 426 candidates in 1902—the year of its inception—3553 presented themselves for examination in 1918. The University of Adelaide had been conducting similar examinations since 1887, and had acted in conjunction with the Associated Board of the Royal College and Royal Academy of Music, London, for ten years. But the two universities, feeling that the work in which they had been engaged for some years could be more efficiently performed by the adoption of common methods and a common standard, agreed to a joint scheme which came into force in 1907.

## Universities Join In

In course of time the universities of Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia decided to become members of the joint undertaking. The University of Sydney having no musical foundation, New South Wales was, alone among the states of the Commonwealth, unrepresented. However, since the establishment of the State Conservatorium of Music in Sydney under the direction of Mr. Henri Verbruggen, New South Wales has also become a partner in the scheme.

Last year saw the consummation of the Pan-Australian scheme of public examinations in music. The control of these examinations is placed in the hands of a central board, consisting of representatives of the five universities and the State Conservatorium of New South Wales. The examinations test the work of candidates from the most elementary to the highest grade in all practical subjects, such as piano, vocal singing, etc., and in theory and advanced harmony and counterpoint. A feature of these examinations is that, in addition to allotting marks for each section of the candidate's work, the examiner writes a critical estimate of the work as a whole.

The profits arising out of the scheme are devoted to the furtherance of musical education in the various states. In the Melbourne University Conservatorium many very talented students have been enabled to qualify themselves professionally by going through the three years' course prescribed for the diploma or the Mus. Bac. degree solely as the result of their having successfully competed for scholarships, which would have been non-existent but for the scheme of public examinations in music.

## More Than Examinations Needed

Valuable as well-conducted examinations held in accordance with a carefully prepared syllabus are in helping to raise the tone of musical study, something more than the holding of examinations is necessary if the inertia of easy contentment with paltry ideals, which pervades to a greater or less extent all communities which are remote from the highest musical life, is to be overcome.

Some three or four years ago it was felt in Victoria that much good might be accomplished by setting into closer touch with teachers, and by interesting the parents of candidates as well. Accordingly the experiment was made of giving a lecture-recital in one of the most important country cities, to which teachers, parents, and students were invited. This proved so successful that the board was encouraged to repeat the experiment in other large country centers. This new and progressive undertaking has so extended that, in 1918, 27 lecture-recitals, and piano, violin, and vocal recitals were given in many country towns throughout the State. Conducted by the foremost Melbourne artists, the very highest type of music being presented, these recitals are proving of untold value in stimulating teachers, students, and parents alike to the appreciation of what is worthy in music. In place of the stodge and the low ideals that very generally prevailed, enthusiasm and interest are being manifested in all quarters.

## Summer Session Held

A further progressive step was taken in Melbourne when it was decided to hold a summer session for music teachers. Sydney had previously conducted a most successful one. The Melbourne session took place during the last week of January this year. At the initial meeting the director of the Conservatorium outlined a scheme of cooperation with the State Educational Department with regard to the teaching of music in state schools, and also voiced

his desire to see good brass bands established. The remaining work of the session consisted of lectures on the technique of piano and of violin playing, on harmony, counterpoint, singing, history, choral singing, modern music, Bach, the classics, the art of teaching, etc. Some of these subjects were treated in anything but a conventional way, arousing the keenest attention of the teachers present—many of whom came from distant parts of the State—some, indeed, from the adjoining State of South Australia. In addition to several recitals of instrumental music, classes for individual tuition were also held during the session, and many teachers took advantage of them.

Backed up by the continuance of the lecture-recitals throughout the year, the excellent work accomplished during the summer session should be maintained, if not increased. That the standard of musical appreciation throughout Australia shall be enhanced by every means at its disposal is the aim of the examination board.

## THÉOPHILE YSAÏE'S SYMPHONY PLAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A Belgian symphony had its first American performance at this week's symphony concerts of the Cincinnati orchestra. It is the work of Théophile Ysaÿe, brother of the conductor Eugene Ysaÿe, under whose direction it was first performed in Brussels in 1906. The symphony was brought to America for publication on the recommendation of Charles Martin Loeffler, to whom it is dedicated. It is scored for large orchestra, including baritone and tenor horns, and shows the great facility of the composer in the use of the apparatus of the modern orchestra. It deviates from most other works of its kind in that it embodies no definite musical form nor development of thematic phrases, but rather is a development of musical ideas in color, tonality, and tempo. In the first movement, which opens with a slow introduction of pompous proportions, there is soon followed a motto theme of four notes which occurs in various guises throughout the work. These four notes as a motto become practically the germ of the whole symphony. The individuality of style in the writing of Théophile Ysaÿe is marked, though one notes a strong influence of César Franck, with whom the composer pursued his studies in composition, and the idiom of Wagner is also apparent.

The impression conveyed by a first hearing of the symphony is that it is the work of a talented and serious musician who has followed a classic dictum of symphonic writing and who is a master of orchestral expression. There are moments of affecting beauty in the symphony and the climaxes of the first movement and particularly the finale are of thrilling proportions. The composer's employment in a subdued and mellow manner of the lower registers of the enlarged brass choir, makes for effective as well as novel and distinctive color in orchestral writing. The symphony, it may be said, is the best of the newer works presented by Mr. Ysaÿe since his advent as conductor of the orchestra.

Mr. Karl Kirksmith, the new first cellist of the orchestra, made his formal debut as soloist and played the tuneful and pleasing minor concerto of Goltzman. Mr. Kirksmith draws a pretty tone from his instrument and plays in good tune. The other numbers on the program were the "Adagio lamentoso" from the sixth symphony of Tchaikowsky, played in memory of Mr. A. H. Chatfield, for many years chairman of the executive committee of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association, and the ballet music from the opera "Peramors" of Rubinstein.

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## MUSIC IN SWEDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The musical activities of Stockholm, especially during the last years, have been most pronounced. Artists from the whole world have congregated here and have been very well received. The famous American singer, Mme. Cahier—who married a Swede—has had an immense success, and now the capital is waiting for Caruso.

For so small a country the royal opera reaches a high artistic standard. The chief conductor is Armas Järnefelt, who is a wonderful artist, a well-known composer and a refined musician. Every night from Aug. 15 to June 1, a performance is given, either an opera—always in Swedish—or a ballet. As reformed by Fokine, the Swedish ballet is, next to the Russian ballet, one of the best in the world and the staging is marvelous.

An opportunity has also been given of hearing Mme. Kousnezova, the famous Russian singer, actress, dancer; Mme. Sklonzka, the coloratura soprano; Jacques Urus, the Dutch tenor from the Metropolitan Opera House; John Forsell, the Swedish baritone, and others. These Julia Claussen, herself a Swede, is coming back for performances in the spring after years of success in America.

As regards opera the range has been very wide—Mozart, Wagner, Bizet, Rossini, Puccini were included in the repertoire, besides many novelties. The fall brought us "Volante," and "The Ring of Polykrates" of the young Viennese composer Korngold. His style is very modern, difficult like that of Richard Strauss, but very interesting. In Swedish opera there is no great choice; but Hallström's "Den Bergtagna" (The Mountain-Goblin's Wife), Hallén's "Valdemarskatten" (The Tribute of Valdemar), and Wilhelm Pettersson-Berger's "Ararat" have met with great success.

This last composer has written a new opera, which was first produced toward the end of February. Its title is "Dömdesprofeterna" (The Prophets of the Last Days). Wilhelm Pettersson-Berger is not only a composer, but also an able critic, whose style as a writer is excellent, though somewhat caustic. As for his new opera, it is a musical comedy, the composer being also the author of the libretto. In constructing this, Mr. Pettersson-Berger has endeavored to open up new paths. It is a sort of melodrama, and the writer in the preface indicates how the text is musically to be construed. The orchestration being very heavy, one hardly hears a single word of the speaking voices, and so the first two acts had no success. The third act, on the contrary, made a great impression. It is a pity that the composer did not succeed better in developing his intentions, for then his great lyrical talents, in combination with the well-founded idea of the text—the scene of the comedy is laid in the old university town of Uppsala in 1647—would have enabled him to create a Swedish national opera.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Here I Wander in April

Here I wander in April  
Cold, gray-headed; and still to my  
Heart, Spring comes with a bound,  
Spring, the deliverer,  
Spring, song-leader in woods, chorally  
resonant;  
Spring, flower-planter in meadows,  
Child-conductor in willow  
Fields deep dotted with bloom, daisies  
and crocuses;  
Here that child from his heart drinks  
of eternity: . . .

—Robert Louis Stevenson (From "New  
Poems and Variant Readings,"  
published in 1918).

The Model Father  
Red-Breast

Most neighborly, of course, were  
the robins; and on July mornings  
troops of spotted-breasted birdlings  
cross our lawn, each headed by that  
model father red-breast, who, I am  
told, takes charge of the early brood  
while the mother is bringing out the  
second, roosts with them by night  
among the trees, and by day teaches  
them the lore of robin life. The small,  
low branches of the birch trees are  
evidently excellent for the robin kin-  
dergarten held here, and I can hear  
witness to the thoroughness of the  
pedagogical methods, if any aerial  
aquatics requires testimonials. Flying  
lessons, swimming lessons, foraging  
lessons go on incessantly. . . . The  
young things trail solemnly around  
after their parent, two or three at a  
time, like chickens; if his head turns  
for an instant, he looks wide open  
as if moved by springs. . . . In the fly-  
ing lessons more independence is  
insisted on from the first, and the notes  
wherewith the nestlings are urged  
from branch to empty air are sharp,  
incisive, and full of solicitude. More  
coaxing tones lure them to the bird  
bath in the shallow terra-cotta basin  
on the lawn, and here they are shown  
how to dip and splutter the water with  
fluttering wings, and how to dry their  
feathers afterward. I saw an old bird  
teaching three at a time one day, and  
then shooting them out one by one  
when the bath was over. Later, one  
of the young ones went back, open,  
twice, three times, and stood shivering  
on the brink, afraid to plunge, for all  
the world like a ridiculous baby.

These marvelously competent crea-  
tures converse with their young with a  
wide range of notes, and ward off  
from them the very appearance of  
danger, valiantly fighting away the  
jays and ordering me to take in the  
cat, if he put but the tip of his gray  
nose outside the door. Expert parents,  
. . . they seem, more than most birds,  
to belong to our era, and I think of  
them as better able to cope with the  
ideals of our present civilization than  
are many of our songsters.—Margaret  
Sherwood.

## Facts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING which is untrue is a fact.  
It is simply a misstatement  
which, if intentional, becomes a lie.  
Therefore, inasmuch as it is impos-  
sible to lie about anything but a truth,  
every untrue statement is a misstate-  
ment of fact. Out of this grows the  
necessity for every man to measure  
his words. Every exaggeration, every  
careless inexactitude is a departure  
from the truth, and manifests a loose-  
ness of speech behind which must  
be a corresponding looseness of  
thought. Close thinking, however,  
means strict mental discipline, and  
strict discipline is, beyond most  
things, irksome to the human mind,  
which finds its natural expression in  
the senses. That is why, to the ordi-  
nary man, even natural science is  
uninteresting, and even scholastic  
metaphysics anathema.

Still, Mrs. Eddy writes, on the first  
page of the preface of Science and  
Health, "The time for thinkers has  
come. Truth, independent of doctrines  
and time-honored systems, knocks at  
the portal of humanity. Contentment  
with the past and the cold conven-  
tionality of materialism are crumbling  
away. Ignorance of God is no longer  
the stepping-stone to faith." Now  
every reader of Mrs. Eddy's writings  
must know that, in Christian Science,  
Truth is a synonym for God, and every  
reader who reads the Bible metaphys-  
ically must be aware that Truth not  
only is inseparable from God but must  
be God. This is the unity of good.  
It is God, therefore, who knocks at  
the portal of humanity. And it is God  
or Truth who dissipates "the cold con-  
ventionality of materialism," for Truth  
or God is Spirit, and a knowledge of  
Spirit or Truth banishes the igno-  
rance which is native to a belief in  
materialism or the reality of matter.  
"Ye shall know the truth," writes the  
author of the Fourth Gospel, "and the  
truth shall make you free." In the  
Greek of this Gospel, however, "the  
Truth is synonymous with God. Con-  
sequently, as Mrs. Eddy says, Ye shall  
know God, Spirit, and God, Spirit,  
shall make you free. Now what could  
a knowledge of Spirit free a man from  
but the blinding ignorance of mate-  
rialism? Hence the abiding necessity  
for every man to know Truth meta-  
physically, and to speak it persistently  
and scientifically.

It is, as has been said, in a man's  
looseness of speech that he betrays  
his inexactitude of thought. There-  
fore it follows that when a man talks  
wildly he is thinking wildly. This,  
however, does not mean that the pre-  
cise or the pedantic speaker is think-  
ing truly. It merely means that he  
is exchanging one materially mental  
attitude for another: the attitude of  
restrained materialism for that of  
unrestrained materialism. Henry the  
Second of England was an example of  
the one, Louis the Eleventh of France  
a result of the other; just as in more  
modern times it would be possible to  
match Danton against Metternich.  
Whether, however, you take the high-  
est or the lowest type of such a men-  
tal expression, a noisy demagogue  
like the Ambassador Genet or a re-  
served gentleman like George Wash-  
ington, a frank materialist like  
Charles the Second, or a convinced  
idealist like Bishop Berkeley, you  
arrive, in every case, at an acceptance  
of the great fact of matter, and a  
consequent belief in that curious  
anomaly, material Truth, material  
Spirit, God.

At first glance, in the case of  
Berkeley, at any rate, this may seem  
an untenable position, but it is not.  
Berkeley, it is true, denied the reality  
of matter, but only on the ground that  
it was a mental phenomenon and not  
the noumenon producing it. In other  
words, he defined it as an effect of  
the divine Mind or of spiritual causation,  
God. In doing this he made the  
phenomenon of matter an intense  
practical reality. Inasmuch as he  
made it part of the eternal conscious-  
ness of God, an element of spiritual  
causation. Presently he admitted  
this by marking tar water, in the  
words of Mr. Balfour, a "universal  
panacea." He proclaimed an unreal  
tar water, matter in excelsis that is  
to say, an arbiter in the decisions of  
a real mind. No wonder that Huxley,  
with all his admiration for the clarity  
of his style, and for the genius of his  
conception, felt bound to dismiss his  
ultimate conclusions as those of a  
"mired logician," though he expressed  
simultaneously a pious opinion that  
that noble if untutored savage, the  
common sense philosopher, invariably  
succeeded in wringing out of the fry-  
ing pan of mind only to fall into the  
fire of physics.

Thus the suppositionally unbiased  
thinker finds himself, through the very  
crash of contradictory human argu-  
ment, brought face to face with  
Berkeley's perennial question, "What is  
truth?" with the world's perpetual  
demand for facts. And so, if he's really  
unbiased, he finds himself divesting  
himself of prejudice, scorning hasty  
conclusions, and preparing instead  
patiently to solve every problem  
through openness of mind and integ-  
rity of thought. What, he asks him-  
self, is it that, in spite of the hatred  
of sects, in spite of the mesmerism  
of dogmas, has rendered indestructible  
that great saying of Jesus of Naz-  
areth, referred to by Mrs. Eddy, on  
page 99 of "Miscellaneous Writings":  
"In no other one thing seemed Jesus  
of Nazareth more divine than in his  
faith in the immortality of his words.  
He said, 'Heaven and earth shall pass  
away, but my words shall not pass  
away,' and they have not." If the  
thinker stays to ask how this may be,

when Christian sects have not grown  
less, nor the quarrels of Christians  
lessened, he may find his answer,  
where Pilate could never have been  
induced to look for it, in a true under-  
standing of humility, and his facts  
in an often quoted passage from pages  
9 and 10 of Mrs. Eddy's "Unity of  
Good": "What is the cardinal point  
of the difference in my metaphysical  
system? This: that by knowing the  
unreality of disease, sin, and death,  
you demonstrate the allness of God.  
This difference wholly separates my  
system from all others. The reality  
of these so-called existences I deny,  
because they are not to be found in  
God, and this system is built on Him  
as the sole cause. It would be diffi-  
cult to name any previous teachers,  
save Jesus and his apostles, who have  
thus taught."

What then was the Gospel of Jesus  
the Christ? It was the unity of God  
and man, with its essential corollary  
that the image and likeness of God,  
Spirit, must be spiritual and not mate-  
rial. If, then, God, Truth, is infinite,  
as He must be, matter can be nothing  
but a lie about Truth, a misstatement  
of a spiritual fact. This was the Gos-  
pel, as it is the Gospel today of Chris-  
tian Science, which Jesus the Christ  
commanded his disciples to preach. But  
Jesus knew that words in themselves  
were nothing. The mouths of the  
scribes and Pharisees were filled with  
words. For this reason, he added  
another command, Heal the sick. Sub-  
stantiate your Gospel. Prove, in other  
words, that man is a ritual and not  
material, by demonstrating the unreality  
of matter, as I have demonstrated  
it to you. Here is the irreducible  
minimum. Here is the fact that defies  
time and change. The fact that  
inspired the blind man of Jerusalem  
with that unanswerable argument.  
"One thing I know, that, whereas I  
was blind, now I see."

## A Wild Flower Garden

Oh, come to see my garden  
Where all sorts of wild things grow;  
Anemones, hepaticas,  
And bloodroots white as snow;  
And violets white and violets sweet,  
And striped ones and spurred;  
And yellow ones and purple ones—  
All names you ever heard;  
Spring beauties in their striped skirts,  
And Mayflowers white and sweet;  
Arbutus—just a little patch—  
All tangled at your feet;  
And bishop's caps and coral bells;  
Houstonias bright and blue,  
And, hiding underneath a bush,  
Some orchids plashed with dew.  
And there's periwinkle's fairy bell,  
And star-grass white and tall;  
And harebells, blue as blue can be,  
Trailing on a bit of wall;  
Sea-holly with its prickly flowers;  
Sabbathia—oh, you know  
Sabbathia owns the fairest pink  
The flower hearts ever know.

Come later on and you will find  
Bane-berries' crimson stems,  
And foam-flowers, and a hundred  
things.  
All in their diadems;  
Lobellias blue, both great and small,  
And, by the arrow-heads,  
The jewel-weeds and monkey-flowers,  
And fireweeds dusky red;  
Then gentians fringed and gentians  
closed;  
Heleniums reaching high,  
And spathes of violet dragon-head  
Held up to sun and sky. . . .  
And yellow stars lie under foot;  
And partridge-berry flowers,  
And lots of little trailing things  
That come with summer hours.  
Lobelia cardinalis.  
Oh, you should come and see  
The scarlet of its banners,  
Its gorgeous panoply;  
And where you see the butterflies,  
Go circling round in rings  
You'll find the weed that bears their  
name.  
Decked with some painted wings;  
And there's a bird sways singing;  
And there's a bird speeds by,  
And round about in places  
Birds trill a lullaby.

—George Klinge.

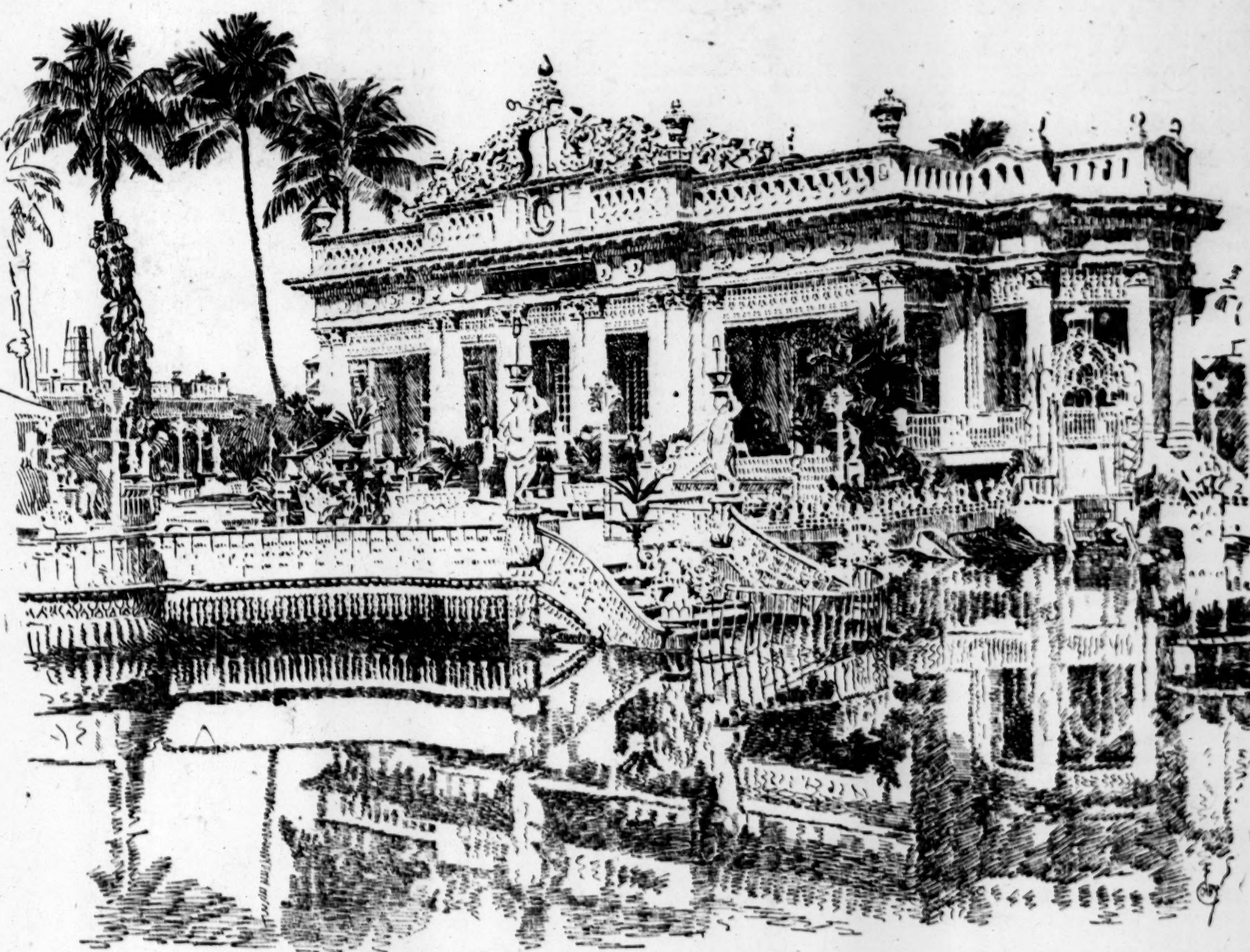
"Let Us Raise a  
Standard"

"The deliberations of great councils  
have vitally affected, at different  
periods, the history of the world and  
the fate of empires; but this Congress  
built, upon popular sovereignty,  
institutions broad enough to embrace  
the continent, and elastic enough to fit  
all conditions of race and tradition,"  
said Chauncey M. Depew, in his oration  
at the anniversary of the first inaugu-  
ration of Washington, and referring to  
the Constitutional Convention held at  
Philadelphia in 1787.

"The statesman who composed this  
great senate were equal to their  
trust. Their conclusions were the  
result of calm debate and wise con-  
sideration. Their character and abili-  
ties were so pure and great as to  
command the confidence of the country  
for the reversal of the policy of the  
independence of the State of the power  
of the General Government, which had  
hitherto been the inviolable practice  
and almost universal opinion, and for  
the adoption of the idea of the Nation  
and its supremacy.

"Towering in majesty and influence  
above them all stood Washington, their  
President. Beside him was . . . Frank-  
lin, who brought to the Convention  
the most hopeful philosophy and the  
largest experience of the times; Oliver  
Ellsworth, afterwards Chief  
Justice of the United States, and the  
profoundest jurist in the country; Robert  
Morris, that wonderful financier  
of the Revolution, and Gouver-  
neur Morris, the most versatile genius  
of his period; Roger Sherman, one of  
the most eminent of the signers of the  
Declaration of Independence, and John  
Rutledge, Rufus King, Elbridge

In all debates let truth be thy aim,  
Not victory, or an unjust interest;  
And endeavor to gain, rather than to expose  
thy antagonist.—William Penn.



The palace of Buddree Dass, Calcutta

European Cities on  
Indian Soil

Gerry, Edmund Randolph, and the  
Pinckneys, were leaders of unequalled  
patriotism, courage, ability and learn-  
ing; while Alexander Hamilton and  
James Madison, as original thinkers  
and constructive statesmen, rank  
among the immortal few whose opin-  
ions have for ages guided ministers  
of state, and determined the destinies  
of nations.

"The great convention keenly felt,  
and with devout and serene intelli-  
gence met its tremendous responsibil-  
ities. It had the moral support of the  
few whose aspirations for liberty had  
been inspired or renewed by the tri-  
umph of the American Revolution, and  
the active hostility of every govern-  
ment of the world.

"There were no examples to follow,  
and the experience of the members led  
part of them to lean toward absolute  
centralization as the only refuge from  
the anarchy of the Confederation,  
while the rest clung to the sovereignty  
of the States, for fear that the concen-  
tration of power would end in the  
absorption of liberty. The large states  
did not want to surrender the advan-  
tage of their position, and the small  
states saw the danger to their position.  
The leagues of the Greek cities had  
ended in loss of freedom, tyranny, con-  
quest, and destruction. Roman con-  
quest and assimilation had strewn the  
shores of time with the wrecks of  
empires, and plunged civilization into  
the perils and horrors of the Dark  
Ages. The government of Cromwell  
was the isolated power of the night-  
man, without popular authority to  
fill his place or the hereditary prin-  
ciple to protect his successor.

"The past furnished no light for  
our state builders; the present was  
full of doubt. The future, the experi-  
ment of self-government, the perpetu-  
ity and development of freedom,  
almost the destiny of mankind, was  
in their hands.

"At this crisis the courage and con-  
fidence needed to originate a system  
weakened. The tempering spirit of  
compromise seized the Convention,  
with the alluring proposition of not  
proceeding faster than the people could  
be educated to follow. The cry, 'Let  
us not waste our labor upon conclusions  
which will not be adopted, but  
amend and adjourn,' was assuming  
startling unanimity. But the supreme  
force and the majestic sense of Wash-  
ington brought the assembly to the  
lofty plane of its duty and opportunity.  
He said: 'It is too probable that no  
plan we propose will be adopted. Per-  
haps another dreadful conflict is be-  
fore us. If to please the people we  
offer what we ourselves disapprove,  
how can we afterwards defend our  
work? Let us raise a standard to  
which the wise and honest can repair;  
the event is in the hands of God.'

"I am the State," said Louis XIV;  
but his line ended in the grave of  
absolutism. "Forty centuries look  
down upon you," was Napoleon's ad-  
dress to his army, in the shadow of  
the Pyramids; but his soldiers saw  
the dream of eastern empire vanish.  
Statesmen and parliamentary leaders  
have sunk into oblivion or led their  
party to defeat by surrendering their  
convictions to the passing passions of  
the hour; but Washington, in his  
immortal speech, struck the keynote of  
representative obligation, and pro-  
pounded the fundamental principle  
of the purity and the perpetuity of  
constitutional government.

"Frederick the limitations of its  
environment, and the question of the  
adoption of its work, the Convention  
erected its government upon the eter-  
nal foundation of the government of  
the people."

## In All Debates

But the most valuable statement on  
the conditions of English history at

European Cities on  
Indian Soil

The great presidency towns, Cal-  
cutta, Bombay, Madras, are European  
cities planted on Indian soil. All the  
prominent buildings are European,  
though in some of the more recent  
ones an endeavor has been made to  
adopt what is known as the "Indo-  
Saracenic" style of architecture. For  
the rest, the streets are called by  
English names, generally the names of  
bygone viceroys and governors, or of  
the soldiers who conquered the land,  
and quelled the mutiny—heroes whose  
effigies meet you at every turn. The  
shops are English shops, where Eng-  
lish or Eurasian assistants traffic in  
English goods. English carriages and  
motor cars bowl along the macadamized  
or tarred roads of Old England. On  
every hand there is evidence of the  
infectious effort to reproduce, as  
nearly as the climate will permit,  
English conditions of life. In Bombay,  
indeed, the merchant princes are no  
longer Europeans, but Hindus and  
Parsees. Theirs are the most sumptu-  
ous palaces on Malabar Hill; theirs  
the most swagger motors on the  
Queen's Road and the Apollo Bunder.  
In Calcutta, though commercial com-  
petition is less keen, the great Ben-  
gali landowner is a prominent and  
important personage. . . . But few  
indeed are the points of contact be-  
tween the Asian town and the Euro-  
pean city which has been superim-  
posed upon it.—From "India and the  
Future," by William Archer.

## Elizabethan Histories

The art of literary portraiture in  
the Seventeenth Century developed  
with the effort to improve the writing  
of history. Its first and at all times  
its chief purpose in England was to  
show to later ages what kind of men  
had directed the affairs and shaped  
the fortunes of the nation. In France  
it was to be practiced as a mere pas-  
time; to sketch well-known figures in  
society, or to sketch oneself, was for  
some years the fashionable occupation  
of the salons. In England the charac-  
ter never wholly lost the qualities of  
its origin. It might be used on occa-  
sion as a record of affection, or as a  
weapon of political satire; but our  
chief character writers are our his-  
torians.

At the beginning of the Seventeenth  
Century England was recognized to be  
deficient in historical writings. Poetry  
looked back to Chaucer as its father,  
was proud of its long tradition, and  
had proved its right to sing the glories  
of Elizabeth's reign. The drama, in  
the full vigor of its youth, challenged  
comparison with the drama of Greece  
and Rome. Prose was conscious of its  
power in exposition and controversy,  
but in review of our literature's  
great achievement and greater prom-  
ise there was one cause of serious  
anxiety. England could not yet  
rank with other countries in its his-  
tories. Many large volumes had been  
printed, some of them containing mat-  
ter that is invaluable to the modern  
student, but there was no single work  
that was thought to be worthy of Eng-  
land's greatness. The prevailing type  
was still the chronicle. Even Camden,  
"the glory and the light of the King-  
dom," as Ben Jonson called him, was  
an antiquary, a collector, and an an-  
nalist. History had yet to be prac-  
ticed as one of the great literary arts.

Bacon pointed out the "unworthi-  
ness and deficiencies" of English his-  
tory in his "Advancement of Learn-  
ing." "Some few very worthy, but the  
greater part beneath mediocrity," was  
his verdict on modern histories in  
general. He was not the first to ex-  
press these views. . . .  
But the most valuable statement on  
the conditions of English history at

this time and the obstacles that hin-  
dered its progress was made by Sir  
John Hayward at the beginning of  
his "Lives of the III Normans, Kings  
of England," published in 1613. Leav-  
ing aside the methods of the chrono-  
clerics, he had taken the classical his-  
torians as his model in his "First Part  
of the Life and Reign of King Henrie  
the III." The interest of this work  
to the modern reader lies in its struc-  
ture, its attempt at artistic unity, its  
recognition that English history must  
be written on a different plan, rather  
than in its historical matter. But it  
was no sooner published than Hay-  
ward was committed to the Tower be-  
cause the account of the deposition of  
Richard II was held to be treasonable,  
the offense being aggravated by the  
dedication. In "perfectly innocent  
terms, to the Earl of Essex. His work  
was thus checked till he met with en-  
couragement from Henry, Prince of  
Wales, a patron of literature, of whom,  
though a mere youth, such men as  
Jonson, Chapman, and Raleigh spoke  
with an enthusiasm that cannot be  
mistaken for flattery. Prince Henry  
saw the need of a worthy history of  
England. He therefore sent for Hay-  
ward to discuss the reasons with him:  
"Prince Henry . . . at my second  
coming to his presence, among some  
other speeches, hee complained much  
of our Histories of England; and that  
the English Nation, which is inferiour  
to none in Honourable actions, should  
be surpassed by all, in leaving the  
memorie of them to posteritie. . . .  
"I answered, that I conceived these  
causes hereof; One, that men of suf-  
ficiency were otherwise employed;  
either in publicke affaires, or in wrest-  
ling with the world, for maintenance  
or increase of their private estates.  
Another is, for that men might safely  
write of others in manner of a tale, but  
in manner of a History, safely they  
could not; because albeit they should  
write of men . . . whose posteritie  
is cleane worne out; yet some alive, find-  
ing themselves foule in those vices,  
which they see observed, reproved,  
condemned in others; their guiltinesse  
maketh them apt to conceale, that  
whatsoever the words are, the finger  
pointeth onely at them. The last is,  
for that the Argument of our English  
historie hath been so foiled heretofore  
by some unworthy writers, that men  
of qualitie may esteeme themselves  
discredited by dealing in it.

"Then he questioned, whether I had  
wrote any part of our English His-  
torie, other then that which had been  
published in his hands. I answered, that I  
had wrote of certaine of our English Kings  
by way of a briefe description of their  
lives; but for historie, I did principally  
bend, and binde myself to the times  
wherein I should live; in which my  
owne observations might somewhat  
direct me; but as well in the one as  
in the other I had at that time per-  
fected nothing."

"The result of the interview was that  
Hayward proceeded to "perfect some-  
what of both sorts."—From "Charac-  
ters from the Histories and Memoirs  
of the seventeenth Century," by David  
Nichol Smith.

Now, When It  
Flowereth

Now, when it flowereth,  
And when the banks and fields  
Are greener every day,  
And sweet in each bird's breath,  
In the tree where he builds  
Singing after his way—  
Spring comes to us with hasty step  
and brief,  
Everywhere in leaf,  
And everywhere makes people laugh  
and play.  
—Rinaldo d'Aquino (Thirteenth Cen-  
tury; tr. from the Italian by D. G.  
Rossetti).

## The Time Is Pleasant

Nature . . .  
Counts nothing that she meets with  
base,  
But lives and loves in every place;  
Fills out the homely quickest-screens,  
And makes the purple lilac ripe,  
Steps from her airy hill, and greens  
The swamp, where humm'd the  
drooping snipe.  
With moss and braided marish-pipe;  
And on thy heart a finer lays,  
Saying, "Beat quicker, for the time  
Is pleasant, and the woods and ways  
Are pleasant, and the beech and lime  
Put forth and feel a gladder clime."  
—Tennyson.

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AND  
HEALTH

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the Scriptures

By  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### "What Doth the Lord Require of Thee?"

THE governments of the Central Powers are slowly and sadly learning something of which the whole of the rest of the civilized world was fully aware, before the autumn of 1914; to wit, that it is easier, much easier, to declare war than to make peace. A number of politicians in those countries have been striving, with might and main, to force to the door of the Temple of Janus. But all sorts of obstructions keep getting in the way. Now it may be the Saar Valley, now the port of Danzig, now Rumania Irredenta, and yet again Hagia Sophia and the Golden Horn. As a matter of fact, however, the Central Powers are not being greatly consulted. The fate of the men who were mainly responsible for the great adventure, is an object lesson in the pyrotechnics of political fireworks. The Emperor William is "a tourist" in Holland; the Emperor Francis Joseph has passed away, whilst the once all-powerful minister who dragged him to the edge of the abyss has paid the penalty at the hands of an infuriated people; the address of "the Old Fox of the Balkans," when last known, was "somewhere" in Switzerland; whilst, as for the dumdums of Stamboul, they are spreading their carpets, at prayer time, in the seclusion of the desert.

Unfortunately, none of this is helping to make peace in Paris. In Paris the representatives of the principal Allies are sitting round a table littered with maps staked out with every conceivable claim anyone can think of, and, as they wind the threads round the frontier pins, they must sometimes wish, against their better judgment, that the simple Rob Roy methods of the traditional diplomacy of Vienna had not been discredited as a result of Armageddon. Nor is the ruler of the Pope any more a political asset of today. What is demanded is the wisdom of Solomon, and the ethics of Micah. "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" A curious rescript surely for a peace conference in Paris. One which would have caused a certain raising of the eyebrows in the palace at Ryswick, or across the conference table at Utrecht, in Vienna, or in Berlin. Yet just as much a result of Armageddon as the Battle of the Marne or the return of the "Marseillaise" to Strasbourg.

It is just here, as a matter of fact, on the banks of the Rhine, that the great bone of contention on the Paris peace table lies. The French premier may assure himself every morning and every evening, as he somewhat sardonically insists, "George Clemenceau, you believe in the League of Nations," but it is perfectly well understood that George Clemenceau does nothing of the kind. George Clemenceau balances 40,000,000 of Frenchmen against 70,000,000 of Germans, and admits, under his breath, that he does not like the kick of the beam. So, for this reason, if for nothing else, he believes in strategic frontiers, neutral zones, and crushing indemnities. And so, when Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George argue for safety through the League of Nations, George Clemenceau smiles, with gentle indulgence, at their naiveté, and remarks that, as for France, she will be satisfied with the Saar Valley, the detachment of the Rhine lands, a forty-mile non-military zone on the right bank of the Rhine, and an indemnity which will bleed Germany as white as Bismarck once believed he had bled France.

Now all this is very well if the world is really going back to the era of Bismarck and Berlin, of Metternich and Vienna, of Louis XIV and Utrecht. But then what has it before it? Another war of "revenge," with the Saar Valley for Alsace-Lorraine, and with the Rhine provinces as Germania Irredenta. Another political era pivoted on the theory of the balance of power, to be terminated by a struggle over a shifting balance. Does anybody imagine that the nations are in a temper to face such a suggestion? Let any statesman propose to them a recurrence to the old system of competitive armaments, and see if the drifting straws do not develop into a volcanic eruption of protest in something stronger than words. Then, in very certainty, will come the hour and the opportunity of bolshevism, and Lenin and not George Clemenceau will be the dominant figure on the stage of continental politics. The French official classes regard Mr. Wilson as a visionary, or as a political comet which has swept Mr. Lloyd George in amongst the constellation of its tail. But the Quai d'Orsay is not the whole of France, Montmartre and the Bureau de Travail must not be forgotten.

In the immediate future Montmartre and the Bureau de Travail are certainly going to have their say, equally or with something over, as against the Elysée or the Quai d'Orsay; and so, in the same way, are Clyde bank and the Triple Industrial Alliance against Westminster, and Yarra bank and the One Big Union to a Canberra in nubibus. This does not in the least mean that bolshevism is to be triumphant anywhere in the allied countries, but it does mean that everywhere organized Labor is going to be against armaments. This, however, will not necessarily mean peace. In Russia, bolshevism, like Muhammadanism before it, is drilling its armies for a war of conversion by the sword if needs be. There is absolutely no guarantee that the Germans, with another end in view, will not do likewise. Where, then, except in a League of Nations, is there hope for the world? And if the nations reject the league or allow their national jealousies to come between them and it, what of the future?

Those who come closest in touch with the currents and undercurrents of public opinion make no secret of their fears. They foresee a world chaos more far-reaching and terrible in its effects than anything which has yet occurred even in Russia, and they have excuse for these fears. It is true that they leave out of calculation

the vast and unseen steadying forces of Principle, but this is because they have never watched these forces in action, and so are entirely unable to fathom what Mrs. Eddy means, when she writes, on page 96 of Science and Health, "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." This is inevitable, for only in proportion as men understand the mental forces at work will they come to understand how they can be turned into right channels, and controlled by Principle.

Meantime the world faces a convulsion greater than any in its history, if only for the reason that it is the most universal. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, who have been working, shoulder to shoulder, to leave the world a better place to live in, as at any rate one result of the war, have agreed upon the League of Nations as the best, perhaps the only way out, and they believe that they have the rank and file of the nations on their side. Now mistakes may have been made in drafting and negotiating the League, but these mistakes are not irreparable. On the other hand, the rejection of the League, and the attempt to navigate the political oceans with the balance of power for a compass may easily prove so. For many reasons the United States seems to have less at stake than the European powers. Whether this is so or not remains to be seen. But even the United States cannot view without concern a social cataclysm, though it should not break on its shores. Therefore, it is intensely concerned that the great allied nations should stand side by side with it in paralyzing and destroying the forces of evil and disorder, and in establishing strong and progressive governments throughout the world.

### United States Merchant Marine

Now that the policy of the United States Government with regard to the new merchant marine has been outlined by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, it becomes clear that he, at least, is opposed to government ownership. He recommends that there shall be a gradual transition of the government-owned fleet to private ownership, and "under such conditions as will completely safeguard the interests of the public." This somewhat general statement would probably meet with general approval, but in going into details as to how the transition should take place, some difficult problems are encountered. For example, Mr. Hurley says: "The ships should be sold at a price which fairly reflects the current world market for similar tonnage." This, on the surface, seems reasonable and just. But there is the fact that the current market for tonnage is extremely high, and private owners would probably have much difficulty in competing with the world's tonnage built before the war. This is an influence similar to that which restrains the renewal of general building activity. To get a purchaser for the government-owned vessels at the present high prices is the task confronting the authorities. The fact of main interest, however, is that the government is presumably opposed to government ownership, and desires that the merchant marine shall be owned and operated by private individuals.

To make the proposition inviting, Mr. Hurley proposes that, if desired, payment of only 25 per cent shall be made on the purchase, the balance to be carried over a period of ten years at 5 per cent interest. This is considered reasonable enough for shipping ventures. In fact, it is altogether likely that the government would not stand in the way of any reasonable terms that might be offered in order to encourage the transition of the vessels to private ownership, and to encourage their operation in competition with other fleets of the world. It is the government's intention to see that a great fleet shall be built up to care for the growing international trade of the United States. Mr. Hurley says that the government now owns 555 ocean-going steel cargo ships, aggregating 3,385,475 dead-weight tons, and in addition has under contract 1336 similar vessels of 9,275,006 dead-weight tons. It is hoped that next year 16,732,700 dead-weight tons of ocean-going steel cargo and passenger ships will be under United States registry, equivalent to almost half of the merchant tonnage which plies the seas today. About 70 per cent of this American tonnage will be owned by the government.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the great fleet which is intended to provide for the international trade of the United States. Before the war the tonnage of overseas merchant vessels flying the United States flag was almost negligible. Foreign bottoms had to be depended on almost exclusively to develop external trade. The United States would have cut a very small figure in the war had the Republic been obliged to depend entirely on its own vessels to carry American soldiers to France, since considerably more than half of the 2,000,000 United States soldiers sent abroad were transported by vessels owned and operated by other nations. The thing of current prime importance, however, is the creation of a merchant marine that will be sufficient to serve the rest of the world with American goods, and, in return, bring to the United States the products of other nations.

### One Big Union in Australia

THE fact that the delegates, elected by the union conferences in the various states, have at their meeting in Melbourne approved a scheme for One Big Union, to embrace the whole of the Australian unions, marks another step in the significantly rapid growth of this movement. The adoption or otherwise of the scheme now rests with the members of the unions themselves, who are to ballot on the question.

What the result of this ballot will be it is difficult, indeed impossible, to foretell. No one, however, who is acquainted with the Labor situation in Australia will be inclined to question that the position is one calling for the most earnest attention. It may be a mistake to say, and, indeed, almost certainly is a mistake to say that Australian Labor has been "captured by One-Big-Unionism." There is a strong and growing opposition to it in the ranks of Labor in every state, and, as this

opposition is able to marshal its forces, it will make itself increasingly felt. One-Big-Unionism has, however, made a tremendous advance, especially during the past few months. It has gathered to itself in large numbers those modern Adullamites, the Labor opponents of the national government headed by Mr. Hughes, and is rapidly attracting to its ranks all those extremists who formerly advocated the doctrine and method of the I. W. W.

As a matter of fact, of course, the One Big Union is but the I. W. W. in a very thin disguise. Theoretically the I. W. W. ceased to exist in Australia in the summer of 1917, when the government, having defeated the great attempt, on the part of the extreme Labor section, to bring the industry of the country to a standstill, by means of a general strike, took vigorous action against the I. W. W., prosecuting and imprisoning many of its leaders, and pronouncing it an illegal organization. Not more than a few months had elapsed, however, before there began to be discussed up and down the country a new Labor organization, conceived on lines as "wide" as and even wider than the I. W. W., and known as the One Big Union.

The scheme of this union just adopted by the conference at Melbourne, follows closely along the lines of the scheme of organization as outlined by Mr. Trautmann of the I. W. W. in America, and the preamble in which the general policy of the union is set forth has nothing to concede to the American statement in the way of thoroughness. "Between these two classes (capitalist and working)," runs one passage, "the struggle must continue until capitalism is abolished. Capitalism can only be abolished by the workers uniting in one class-conscious economic organization to take and hold the means of production by revolutionary, industrial and political action. Long experience has proved the hopeless futility of existing political and industrial methods, which aim at mending and rendering tolerable, and thereby perpetuating capitalism instead of ending it." This is, of course, the essence of the I. W. W. policy, and this is the policy upon which Australian Labor is to give its judgment in the near future.

### Last of "The Diamond Jo Line"

IN OLD steamboating days on the Mississippi River, St. Louis was the great port of division between the lower and upper water transportation systems of the central valley of the United States. It was the grand terminal station of all lines to Memphis, Tennessee; Helena, Arkansas; Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Natchez-under-the-Hill, also in the latter state, and to Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana. Around by way of Cairo, Illinois, to the St. Louis Levee, floated the beautiful Ohio River packets; and the Red River and Tennessee River boats were numbered among the mile of stern and side-wheelers stretching along the St. Louis water front. To the north, vessels plied regularly on the Missouri between St. Louis and Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, and to far-away Fort Benton, in the Rocky Mountain placer mining region of fifty years ago.

From St. Louis, every evening at sunset, for years, sailed a vessel of the line of packets largely owned and entirely managed by Captain Joseph Reynolds, for towns along the upper Mississippi between St. Louis and St. Paul. These vessels were somewhat smaller than those that carried sugar, cotton, cotton-seed, and other heavy and bulky freight, in the southern trade. The St. Louis-New Orleans packets of the first class, such as the James Howard, the Katie, the Frank Pargoud, the Natchez, the Great Republic, and the Robert E. Lee, all large and beautiful vessels, were not inappropriately called "floating palaces." The upper Mississippi boats were more compactly, but no less gracefully built. At night on the great river, when fully illuminated, from deck to "Texas," as the highest tier of cabins was called, a spark-laden smoke issuing from their twin stacks, they presented a spectacle never to be forgotten.

Captain Joseph Reynolds, who in time became very wealthy and lived in a veritable palace on one of the picturesque hills of St. Paul, overlooking the great river which he knew and loved so well, was, to all his friends and familiars along the upper Mississippi, just plain "Joe" Reynolds. For some reason known only to himself, he signed his name "Jo Reynolds," disdaining the final "e" customarily attached to the abbreviation of Joseph. Everybody else having occasion to write his name quickly accepted his style. He was fond of jewelry, and invariably wore a large solitaire diamond pin. So conspicuous was this embellishment that, in accordance with the western aptitude for bestowing nicknames, Captain Reynolds soon became Diamond Jo Reynolds to the friends and familiars. Even before his steamboat company was incorporated, the press and public spoke of the prospective enterprise as the "Diamond Jo Line." The name stuck, and Captain Reynolds adopted it, his first packet floating, as the company's ensign, a flag bearing the conventional figure of a diamond on a plain field.

For nearly a generation, crowds gathered regularly on the levees of the terminal cities of St. Louis and St. Paul to witness the departure and arrival of the "Diamond Jo" steamers. Likewise, scores or hundreds, as the case might be, at the sound of the familiar two long-two short whistles, descended to the levees at Quincy, Illinois, at Burlington, Davenport, Clinton, and Dubuque in Iowa, and at other landings, to welcome, or to do business with, the up or down "Diamond Jo" captains, mates, or stewards. For nearly a generation, in other words, the goings and comings of "Diamond Jo" steamboats on the upper Mississippi were events in the lives of the river town people.

This condition did not change suddenly. The extension of railroads cut slowly but steadily into the river traffic of the Mississippi Valley, and the decline of the steamboat was correspondingly gradual. The "Diamond Jo" packets dropped out of the service one by one. Little by little the crowds that used to go to the levee became more interested in the railroad station. The "Diamond Jo" line in time passed out of the hands of the original owners, and such of its packets as were still fit for sailing were transformed into excursion boats by their new

owner, the Streckfus Steamboat Company. The very last survivor of the old "Diamond Jo Line," the packet Quincy, overhauled and practically reconstructed, will be put into commission as an excursion boat with the beginning of the coming season.

For commercial purposes the Mississippi packet has been superseded by something far less romantic but far more practical, the barge. Thirty vessels of this type, built by the government, will soon be added to those already plying between New Orleans and river ports as far north as St. Paul on the Mississippi, and on the Missouri from St. Charles to its northwestern stretches, wherever there is promise of business. And so the ensign of the "Diamond Jo" line will float and the whistle of its steamboats will waken the echoes no more.

### Notes and Comments

BECAUSE it went ahead and resumed business with confident energy, at a time when such resumption was for the good of the Nation as well as itself, the automobile industry in the United States deserves the reward that is said to have come already in its volume of trade. The recent automobile show in Boston, Massachusetts, alone is said to have sold cars to an estimated value of \$750,000; and all the automobile-makers together are reported to have work enough on hand to keep their army of more than 800,000 employees busy for a year. The situation is the more fortunate because it stabilizes kindred industries.

IN THE next issue of The Dickensian there will be references to the Tilak-Chirol libel case and to the coal inquiry. The prognostication is a safe one, since Charles Dickens provided Mr. Justice Darling, in his summing up, with an apt comparison, and Sir Richard Redmayne, in his evidence, with a most appropriate quotation. The King's Bench Division and an atmosphere of Oriental sedition provided quite a congenial background to Fagin, and as for Mr. Squeers' remark that human nature is "a rum 'un," if Sir Richard Redmayne had wanted to epitomize the nature of the evidence adduced before Mr. Justice Sankey's commission, he could hardly have made happier choice of a quotation.

IF THE estimate in The Times of London is right that seventy-five out of a hundred patrons of the motion-picture theater in England are wearying of American films that unroll wildly western American photo-plays, it really looks as if the Wild West were coming to the end of its once exciting popularity. Rumor has it that American audiences show signs of a like desire for something different. The interest has lasted a long time, and must sooner or later wear out. In the United States "Buffalo Bill" was one of the pioneers when he began acting in western melodrama; his Wild West strengthened the interest and started it in England and Europe. But the Wild West came infrequently and stayed only a short time, whereas the motion-picture theater remains week after week. The wonder, after all, is that the popularity of the western photo-play still lasts as well as it does.

THERE may be, of course, no connection in actual fact between the issuance of President Wilson's proclamation releasing the meat packers of the United States from all restrictions and the almost simultaneous advance in the price of hogs. Notwithstanding this, it is, to say the least, a remarkable coincidence.

THERE are many, or at any rate several, pens with which treaties between nations have been signed, pens which have become historic and are stored carefully away in the glass cases of museums. The one which the little French schoolgirls presented to Mr. Clemenceau, the other day, will doubtless go to swell their number. It is to be hoped that some record of the manner of its presentation will be preserved along with the pen. It was such an informal little affair, the French children, "the Tiger" in his skull cap, very much "le grandpère," and at the close the great French general, Monsieur le Maréchal Foch, entering the room, to the children's awed delight. The pen which they brought to the study of the Rue Franklin is the one with which the name of France will be affixed to the treaty banishing organized militarism from Europe. The manner of its bestowal and acceptance seemed to denote that.

MENTION was made, the other day, of the enduring popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the New York Public Library; and now this popularity is taken farther afield by the experience of a gentleman who asked a librarian in a smaller institution what American book had to be most frequently rebound. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," replied the librarian. "Every year there is a new generation of young readers who have never read 'Uncle Tom,' and we have to keep a dozen copies in circulation." Although this is probably not the case with every library, it is just as probably the case with a great many, and it shows plainly that Mrs. Stowe's famous book retains its power to interest readers. The younger generation, as librarians well know, do not keep any book in active circulation merely to satisfy a literary curiosity.

AN INTERESTING reminiscence of the military past of the United States has been evoked by the old houses in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois that were once included in the forts and military posts maintained when those states formed part of the national frontier. About a hundred years ago the old houses, since moved to other locations, stood behind the palisades of the forts and served as quarters for the officers and their families. Social life and the refinements of the time, often brought with great difficulty from the east, made them delightful dwellings; while beyond the palisades were unknown lands and hostile Indians. Like the rest of the fortifications the timber of the houses came from the neighboring woods, and soldiers built them. One of the most important of the old posts was Ft. Howard, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, which cost the government \$20,477.60, a sum then considered generous for military construction.